The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 391. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
BENEFIT and last appearance but one of Miss EMILY WYNDHAM.
Last appearance but one of Mr. CHARLES YOUNG.
Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.
ON THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 3,
The performances will commence with a new Burlesque, entitled
LUCREZIA BORGIA AT HOME AND ALL ABROAD.
Lucrezia Borgia - - - Mr. Charles Young.
Gennaro - - - Miss Emily Wyndham.
Alfonso - - - Miss Minnie Davis.
After which
A NEW CHINESE BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
by Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.
To be followed by (second time) the New Drama, entitled
A FRIEND IN NEED.
Charles Hastings - - - Mr. G. Vincent.
Squire Wannop - - - Mr. Charles Young.
Ada Bedford - - - Miss Emily Wyndham.
To conclude with a New Grand Necromantic Ballet D'Action, arranged by Herr Deulin, entitled the
VAMPIRE FIEND.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
Managing Director—Mr. R. Fraser.
On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, August 3rd, and during the week, the performances will commence at seven o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by
The astonishing performances of the Celebrated
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
MR. JAMESON & FAMILY.
Mr. Huline will appear in his astonishing Performances on an Empty Barrel, which he will propel down a steep incline, solely with the action of his feet, together with other extraordinary feats of dexterity and adhesion.
Re-engagement of the Popular Marionettes.
Immense success of Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, in selections from his amusing Entertainment entitled "Begone, Dull Care."
A new Terpsichorean Divertissement, in which Mr. Huline and Mdlle. Martinez will appear, assisted by Miss Latto, and a Corps de Ballet, concluding each evening with a grand display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.
Admission to the Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra.
Gates Open at 7 o'clock.

GREAT COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES, at the ROTUNDO GARDENS, on MONDAY next, August 6th, 1860. To be competed for by Gentlemen only, to be approved of by the Champion Competition Committee, under whose management the Games will be conducted. Winners of prizes at the above Champion meeting to be placed back at the discretion of the Judges. Two Silver Medals will be given for each of the following games:—160 Yards Flat Race, 300 Yards ditto, 400 Yards Hurdle Race, 600 Yards Flat Race; High Leaping, Vaulting with the Hands, Sack Race, distance 100 Yards; Two Races for Lads under 16 and 12 years of age, respectively, to conclude with a half mile Race, open to all the large marts of Dublin, exclusively. Entrance to compete—Gentlemen, 2s; Lads, 1s. Entries to be made to J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq., by letter, directed Fitzwilliam-place, or to any of the Committee. All entries close on Friday next.
Grounds open at 5, and Games commence at 6 o'clock.
Admission—Promenade, 1s.; Back Ground, 6d.
A Band will attend. N.B.—Each Race will be started punctually.

MADAME ERNESTINA announces that (under the distinguished Patronage and by Special Command) she will have the honour of Reading before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AUGUST 3rd, in the ROTUNDO at 8 p.m.
Tickets 2s. 6d.; Family Ticket, admitting five, 10s. To be had of Messrs. Moses and Russell, Westmoreland-street.
Carriages may be ordered for 4-30 p.m.
Madame Ernestina also announces her Farewell Evening Reading for Monday next, at 8 p.m.
Tickets 2s. 6d. and 1s. To be had as above.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.
Admission, One Shilling.
Family Tickets for Four Persons .... 2s. 6d.
Season Tickets .... 2s. 6d.
Catalogues Fourpence.
Admission in the Evening, at Seven o'clock, ONE PENNY.
Will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 11th inst.
(By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A. Secretary.

THE BUSINESS of the GENERAL TRADE PROTECTION OFFICES for Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Mercantile Gazette Offices having been transferred to this Institution, Subscribers not having received their Certificates, entitling them to direct communication with Legal Agents throughout the Kingdom, can be supplied with the same (issued free) on application to the Secretary at any of the Offices.
Business requiring attention in the Channel Islands, the Continent of Europe, Australia, &c., should be forwarded to the London Offices. H. B. CRAIG, Sec.
STUBB'S TRADE PROTECTION OFFICES, 12, Gresham-street, London; 50, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; 103, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow; 21, St. James'-square, Edinburgh; 104, Cross-street, Manchester; 14, Lord-street, Liverpool.

RATHFARNHAM PAROCHIAL NATIONAL SCHOOL.
The Rector and Churchwardens of this Parish are happy to inform the Subscribers that they have just engaged very skilful Teachers for the Literary and Industrial course in this mixed School—namely, Mr. William Patterson, late Head Master of the Enniskillen Model and Training Institution, and his wife, who was a practical Dressmaker, and well able to teach all kinds of Needlework. He is highly recommended by the Clergymen of Enniskillen, and by the Rev. Drs. Rutledge and Willock, ex-Fellows, and now beneficed in that district.
By resolution of meeting held 3rd July, a yearly subscription list has been opened liberally, to secure a fund of at least £60 a year, in addition to the subsidy of the National Board. This list lies in the Church porch on Sundays, and will be presented at the houses of the Parishioners, who, on saying or writing what they purpose to subscribe, will be handed printed receipts for payment.
The Churchwardens beg to assure those residents who have applied for pew room that the right course has been taken to increase the single pews for the use of the parishioners.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Debate in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on Friday Evening, August 3, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—"How can Roman Catholics be saved? Whether only through faith in Christ, or through Sacraments, Saints, Scapulars, Medals, Works, Penances, Masses, Purgatory, and Priests?"—Eph. ii. 8, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Chairman—Mr. G. M'GUIGAN.
God says—"By grace you are saved through faith; not of works, that no man may glory."—Eph. ii. 8, 9, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
"Not by works of justice which we have done, but according to His mercy he saved us."—Titus iii. 5, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
"Not according to our works, but according to His own purpose and grace."—2 Tim. i. 9, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Will Dr. Spratt's brown, or Canon Grimley's red, scapular save a soul from sin?
How were souls saved before scapulars were invented?
St. Paul says—"The just man liveth by faith."—Rom. i. 17. St. Peter says—"Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."—Acts, ii. 21, Dr. Cullen's Douay Bible. So wrote the Apostles. Does not Rome say—By the Sacraments and the help of the Blessed Virgin Mary? or by scapulars, brown or red?
Could St. Peter or St. Paul have supposed that the Blessed Virgin and the Saints were needed for salvation, when they both said, word for word, "Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved?"—Acts, ii. 21; Rom. x. 13, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Did SS. Peter and Paul teach that forgiveness of sins came after confession by the priest's absolution, when the former said, "By His (Christ's) name all receive remission of sins who believe in him;" and the latter, "In him (Christ) every one that believeth is justified?"—Acts, x. 43, and xiii. 39, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Could either of those holy apostles have believed that the ministers of the Gospel are sacrificers, when neither of them ever calls Gospel ministers by such a name, and both call them presbyters or elders?
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.—The President of this Institution, the Earl of RODEN, having generously offered to contribute, in addition to the valuable aid already afforded by his Lordship, the sum of £50, provided the further sum of £200 be collected before September 1st, 1860, the Committee appeal to the Christian Public, with the earnest hope that this amount may, under God's blessing, be realised, and such effectual and indispensable assistance thus secured to an Institution the importance of which, as regards both the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Protestant Poor, is beyond dispute.
Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully received by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, GEORGE WOODS MAUNSELL, Esq.; by the Treasurer, JOHN WALSH, Esq.; by any member of the Committee; by the Hon. Secretary, Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D., and JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
1 July, 1860.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by a Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
EXCURSION TRAIN TO GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, ROSCOMMON, MULLINGAR, &c.
A Special Excursion Train will be despatched from the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Half-past Nine o'clock, Morning, On MONDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1860, calling as follows:
Maynooth, about 10-15 Morning | Athlone, about 1-40 Afternoon.
Enfield " 10-45 " | Ballinasloe " 2-25 "
Mullingar " 12-0 Noon. | Athenry " 3-40 "
Moate " 1-0 Afternoon
And arriving in Galway about Half-past Four o'clock, Longford about Two o'clock, Cavan about 2-45, and Roscommon about 3-10 Afternoon.

FARES:

From Dublin		1st Class. s. d.	2nd Class. s. d.	3rd Class. s. d.
To Mullingar, and Back		8 0	6 0	5 0
" Moate,	do			
" Athlone,	do			
" Longford	do	10 0	8 0	6 0
" Cavan,	do			
" Ballywillan,	do			
" Roscommon,	do	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Ballinasloe,	do	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Athenry,	do	15 6	12 6	7 6
" Galway,	do			
From Maynooth or Enfield To Galway, and Back		14 6	11 6	6 6
From Longford, Cavan, or Ballywillan To Galway and Back		14 0	10 0	8 0
From Mullingar To Galway and Back		10 0	8 0	5 0
From Roscommon To Galway and Back		9 6	8 0	5 0
From Athlone or Moate To Galway and Back		7 6	6 0	4 0
From Ballinasloe To Galway and Back		5 6	4 0	3 0

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including Monday, 27th August, 1860.
First-class passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and second and third-class passengers 40lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of passengers at the above fares.
N.B.—Tickets not transferable.
Broadstone, Dublin, 25th July, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
COUNCIL:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.St.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK,
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.St.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
The Right Hon. Lord DUNSANY,
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.,
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.,
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart., J.P.
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General PATTERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles;
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L.,
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L.
Major COCKBURN,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
WM. H. HALL, Esq., J.P.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.,
M. CHAMBRE, Esq.,
GEORGE MORANT, Esq., J.P.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,
E. H. M'ARDLE, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,
With power to add to their number.
WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain ARMIT,	GEO. MORANT, Esq., J.P.
Captain RATHBORNE,	F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	JAMES E. MILLAR, Esq.,
WALTER FITZSIMONS, Esq.,	ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq.,
JAS. P. HAMILTON, Esq.,	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,	ARTHUR W. LAWDER, Esq.,
WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,	WM. B. SCRAGGS, Esq.
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,	

HONORARY SECRETARY.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.

LOST, on Wednesday Evening, August 1 instant, between Suffolk-street, Nassau-street, Merrion-square, and Upper Fitzwilliam-street, a PORTEMONNIE, containing the following Bank of Ireland Notes—viz., Three £20, five £10, three £1, and a Bank of England £5 Note. The finder, by bringing them to Mr. Egan, Dentist, 16, Suffolk-street, will be handsomely rewarded. N.B.—The numbers being known, they are of no value to any one but to the owner. Thursday, August 2nd, 1860.

CITY OF DUBLIN PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRY.
Conservative Registration Committee Rooms, 23, College-green.
All persons having claims to be registered as Freeholders, Leaseholders, or Freemen, are requested to give information to the Committee on or before the 4th of August next.
(By order) THOMAS HENRY ATKINSON, Assist. Sec.
21st June, 1860.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The EARL OF RODEN.
The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients, and the outlay indispensable for their support, rendered special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.
Since its opening in 1858, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.
There is a dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,523 patients have been prescribed for.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
N.B.—Donations for Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.
The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans.
Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit seven of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.
A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.
Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves.
"Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.
"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months.
"I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,
"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.
"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."
The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society, who has been authorised to make the proposition:—
"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."
The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.
Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the Society, in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
The smallest contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee.
21st July, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.

Contributions already received:—

	£	s.	d.
Lady Griffith,	5	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	5	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0
Henry Kirke White, Esq.,	5	0	0
Miss Singleton,	5	0	0
Mrs. George Rotheram,	5	0	0
John La Touche, Esq.,	5	0	0
George Casey, Esq.,	5	0	0
Major-General Porter,	5	0	0
The Baron De Robeck,	5	0	0
C. C.,	3	0	0
A Gentleman,	2	0	0
General Hall,	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan,	2	0	0
C. Gahagan, Esq.,	2	0	0
Espine Batty, Esq.,	2	0	0
K...,	2	0	0
A. B.,	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. West,	2	0	0
H. C.,	2	0	0
Rev. St. George French,	1	0	0
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.,	1	0	0
Rev. B. H. Johnson,	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. West,	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.,	1	0	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0
John C. Erck, Esq.,	1	0	0
A Protestant,	1	0	0
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq	1	0	0
Mrs. B——	1	0	0
A Friend, J. L.,	1	0	0
James F. Wright, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long,	1	0	0
Dr. M'Clintock,	1	0	0
Mrs. Major Greene,	1	0	0
An Opponent of Mixed Marriages,	1	0	0
Lady Crofton,	0	10	0
A Friend,	0	10	0
A few Friends at the Meeting,	0	10	0
Stamps (Belfast),	0	10	0
G F H, per Rev A M Pollock,	0	10	0
Mrs H K Courtney,	0	10	0
Captain A P Graves,	0	5	0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	0	5	0
Anonymous, Bangor,	0	2	6
J K,	0	2	6
A Friend,	0	2	6
A H,	0	1	0

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.,
From Galway:
Parana, for New York and Boston .. .. 7th August.
Connaught, for New York .. .. 21st "
Leinster, for New York and Boston .. .. 4th Sept.
Prince Albert, for New York .. .. 18th "
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:—
To ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, or BOSTON—First-class, £20 10s.; £18 10s.; and £15 10s.; according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To NEW YORK—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s.; according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s., including stewards' fee and provisions; but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, ——-quay, Dublin.

BAZAAR.
MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.
VICE-PATRONS:
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Grace the Archbishop of York.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.
A BAZAAR, in aid of the above Society, will be held (D.V.) in the SALTHILL GARDENS, MONKSTOWN, on MONDAY, and TUESDAY next, the 6th and 7th August, 1860.
PATRONESSES:

Countess of Carnwath,	The Hon. Mrs. Crichton,
Lady Campbell,	Lady Stewart,
Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock,	Lady Browarigg,
The Ladies Crichton,	Mrs. Ronald Macdonell,
The Hon. Mrs. Vesey,	Mrs. Richard Mayne,
The Hon. Mrs. Colley,	Mrs. Hamilton Verschoyle.

The object of the Society is to promote the spiritual welfare of the seafaring classes at home and abroad, through the medium of Chaplains, who are ordained Ministers of the Church of England, and Scripture-Readers provided with vessels for visiting the ships.
Contributions of Work, Money, Flowers, or Toys, will be gratefully received by Lady Brownrigg, 22, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Hamilton O'Hara, 2, Haddington-terrace; Mrs. Richard Brooke, 17, Adelaide-street; Mrs. Garnett, 1, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Smith, 5, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Houston, 5, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Henry Dudgeon, 19, Longford-terrace; and Mrs. Richard Mayne, 6, Mariners-terrace.
By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, C.B., 76th, the Bands of those Regiments will attend.
Gates open at 12 o'clock each day.
Military Bands will attend.
Admission—One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY.
Commanding Capital £300,000.
Formed for the supply of pure wines to clubs, public establishments, or private families, at wholesale prices.
Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—
Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 35s, 39s, 43s; late 5s per doz. each extra.
Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before.
Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 56s.
The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 54s, late 60s.
Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 33; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 58s, now 58s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 54s; Lafitte, 66s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Paya, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W. SLAPLETON, Esq., Manager, No. 190 Regent-street, London.

Education.

SLIGO ACADEMIC INSTITUTE
PRINCIPAL:
Rev. F. E. BARNES, A.M., Ex-Sch. T.C.D.
At the late July Entrance, Mr. ROLAND JONES, a pupil of this Institute, obtained sixth place, out of 87 candidates.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,
16 & 17, Prince Edward-terrace, Blackrock.
Conducted by the Misses LEISHMAN:
Business will be resumed as usual (D.V.) on TUESDAY, AUGUST 7th.

DUBLIN, KINGSTOWN, BALLYBRACK.
PIANOFORTE TUITIONS, LOGERIAN SYSTEM.
A young lady, a pupil of Mrs. E. C. ALLEN, who has had much and successful experience in teaching, desires a few more tuitions, which she would attend either in town or on the Kingstown line.—Address "A. B.," 19, Ranelagh-road.

PORTORA ROYAL SCHOOL.—At the Sizarship Examination recently held in Trinity College, Dublin, the First Classical and Third Science Sizarships were obtained by Mr. RICHARD BENNETT, and Mr. THOMAS GRACEY, both pupils of this School. At the last Scholarship Examination, the First Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. THOMAS BRETT, in his Senior Freshman year; and the Third Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. BENJAMIN PURSER, in his Junior Freshman year.
Mr. THOMAS BRETT entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1858, obtaining Second Classical Sizarship; and in the November following he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.
Mr. BENJAMIN PURSER entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining First Classical Sizarship; and in November last he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.
Mr. THOMAS NORMAN entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Fourth Classical Sizarship; and in last Hilary Term he headed the list of the Classical First Honor-men of the Junior Freshman Class; and in Trinity Term he was (with another) again similarly placed.
Mr. ROBERT HUTTON and Mr. JOHN DOCKRILL entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Second and Third Science Sizarships; and in last Trinity Term they were placed First and Second on the list of First Honor-men in Science of the Senior Freshman Class.
Only four boys have obtained Science Sizarships in Trinity College direct from school, and these four boys were all educated under the present Head Master of Portora. Only three Scholarships have ever been obtained in Trinity College by students in their Junior Freshman year; of these, two were obtained at Portora;—Mr. ALLINGHAM under Dr. Graham; and Mr. PURSER, under the present Master.
N.B.—Vacation terminates on the 10th of August. The punctual return of the pupils is earnestly requested.

SELECT EDUCATION.
A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.
The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.
The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.
Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. HODGES & SMITH'S, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.—Business will be resumed (God willing) on the 13th of August next.
At the July Entrance Examination into Trinity College, the number of candidates being 96, Mr. Samuel Allen, a pupil of the school, obtained first place.
ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.
At the late Examinations Mr. E. M. Larminie, direct from the School, obtained Twenty-second Place.
ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the Examinations held last May for Addiscombe, Mr. Edmund Waller, direct from the School, obtained Seventh Place.
Kingstown, 23rd July, 1860.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
W. WOODS, B.A. OF TRINITY COLLEGE, PRINCIPAL.
Assisted by a First Honor-man in Classics, and a First Prizeman in Modern Languages, of the Dublin University.
Terms quarterly or monthly, to suit the convenience of Pupils leaving town in Summer.
No. 16, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE.
NO VACATIONS.

SCHOOL FOR CLASSICAL AND GENERAL EDUCATION.
92, LOWER GARDINER-STREET,
Mr. James T. Harricks, Principal.
In this Establishment, which is strictly for the reception of young gentlemen of respectability, the pupils are carefully instructed in Classics, English, and French. The Principal devotes special personal attention to the English department.
Reference to Clergymen and Gentlemen of high professional standing, whose sons are pupils of the School.
Prospectuses, stating terms, &c., can be had on application.
Business will be resumed (D.V.) August 9th, 1860.

ENGLISH, MERCANTILE, AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
1, KILDARE-PLACE, KILDARE-STREET.
Mr. BELL, Professor of Elocution and English Literature, author of "The Theory of Elocution," "The Modern Speaker," &c., &c., begs to state that the business of this Establishment was resumed on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st. Elementary Classes in English, French, and Latin, will be immediately commenced.
LIST OF TEACHERS, 1860.
The English Course .... Mr. BELL, Mr. GALVAN, Mr. BRANDON, and Assistants.
The Mercantile Course .... Mr. M'GOWAN, and Assistants.
The Classical and Science Course .... Mr. GALVAN, A.B., Ex-Schol. T.C.D.
Natural Philosophy .... Dr. LOVER.
Music, Singing, &c. .... Mrs. LEFROY, and Mr. LOGIER.
Dancing, Exercises, &c. .... Mr. GARBOIS.
French Language and Literature .... Monsieur DUFLOS.
Italian ditto ditto .... Signor MARANI.
German ditto ditto .... Dr. SCHULTHESS.
Drawing (Landscape and Engineering) .. Mr. ENGLEHEART.
*** Scriptural and Catechetical lectures are kindly delivered each week by the Rector of the Parish. Separate Religious instruction is provided for those pupils who do not attend the Church of England.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION-AVENUE BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
RE-OPENS ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

EDUCATION, at a highly-respectable Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, within seven miles of London, established upwards of twenty years. Terms, including books, stationery, &c., 30 guineas per annum. The system of education is emulative, and such as to lead the pupil to take an interest in learning, its utility being recommended by kind, though firm treatment. The constant fear of correction, which is the principal cause of so many youths disappointing the expectations of their parents, is thereby avoided. The domestic arrangements are superintended by the preceptor's wife, and every solicitude is manifested to combine scholastic advantages with the comforts of home. The situation is healthy, and the sleeping apartments, schoolrooms, playrooms, &c., large and well ventilated. The cricket-field, pleasure gardens, and play grounds are extensive, and arranged with suitable apparatus for gymnastic, manual, and drilling exercises, bathing, &c. For prospectuses, address "Alpha," 29, Mount-street, Westminster-road, Lambeth S.

Lodgings.

UNFURNISHED LODGINGS, in Richmond-hill, Rathmines.—Address "L. Z., Lodgings," IRISH TIMES Office, for a week.

Auctions.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. BENTLEY & SONS to Sell by AUCTION, on part of the Lands of GALLOPING-GREEN and FOXROCK, near Stillorgan, on This Day (FRIDAY), 3rd AUGUST, 1860, commencing at One o'clock, About 200 Cocks of Prime Upland Hay, Well saved and reared.
Terms at Sale.
N.B.—The above has been all made upon the most approved system by machinery, which may be seen at work on the lands—viz., Wood's Mowing Machine, and the Sheridan's Horserake ... Haytedder, and ...
... ALLY, SONS, & PARKER, Auctioneers, Smithfield Salesmen, &c.

LAUNDRY, HEYTESBURY-STREET ASYLUM.
Washing done on reasonable terms, and in the best manner.
Price Lists may be had on Application to Mrs. MORRIS, the Matron, at the Asylum.

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN.—UNFURNISHED HOUSES, &c.—To be LET, a few of the above, built, and finished in a very superior manner, containing two reception-rooms, four bedrooms, two servants' ditto, watercloset, and very commodious basement; plentiful supply of pump and soft water; commanding the finest sea views, and within two minutes' walk of the Baths, and five of Railway.
Also, a number of elegantly FURNISHED HOUSES in this and surrounding neighbourhood.
For terms and orders to view apply to
ALEXANDER DOWNS,
AGENT TO THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
POST-OFFICE, MONKSTOWN.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, in or near Dublin or Monkstown, with no less than five best and two servants' beds, three reception-rooms, coachhouse, stable, and small garden. Term, 12 months, or longer. Address, by letter only, stating terms and particulars, 8, Upper Merrion-street.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR
94, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
Mr. BROWN, 292, Oxford-street, London, and sole proprietor of the above Bazaar, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on sale or hire in his Carriage Repository, being the stock of Messrs. Dawson (late of Sackville-place Coach Factory), which will be sold or hired at rates worthy the especial consideration of the public.
Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand

Broughams,	Phaetons,
Clarences,	Open and Close Cars,
Pilentums,	Dog Carts,
Britzkas,	Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons,	&c., &c., &c.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 & COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Solomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284l. 4s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
FIRE INSURANCE.
On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS,
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Bseborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 48, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2 Laurence Pountney-hill, City.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 43, Bryanston-square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 48, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 3, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance. Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin
WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

Publications.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the SATURDAY HERALD is published at the following rates:—
SINGLE COPY.
Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d | Stamped, ... 0s 2½d
SUBSCRIPTION:

UNSTAMPED:		STAMPED:	
Yearly, ...	6s 6d	Yearly, ...	10s 6d
Half-Yearly, ...	3s 6d	Half-Yearly, ...	5s 6d
Quarterly, ...	2s 0d	Quarterly, ...	3s 0d

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the Saturday Herald since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.
Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.
Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.
As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the Irish Times will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the Saturday Herald will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.
Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to
ALBERT H. KNOX,
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
Lower Abbey-street; and 13, Sackville-place, Dublin.

Seventh Edition, Price 1s.
PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS;
Their Cause, Prevention, and Cure.
By HENRY TWEEDY, M.D.
To be had of all Booksellers.
CONTENTS.
Convulsions in Scarlatina—Blood to the Head—Paralysis after medicine—Apoplexy after medicine—Paralysis from flatulence recovery—Temporary Paralysis—Congestion of the Brain recovery—Paralysis in a Clergyman recovery—Paralysis of Eyelid recovery—Galvanism—Lumbago—Rheumatism—Toothache—Faceache—Acute pain in the heart—Neuralgia in the liver—Yellow Jaundice—Dry Cupping—Injury of the eye from a racket-ball—Concussion of the Brain recovery—Rules for the guidance of Clergymen and Parents—Rules for Nervous Sufferers.

The Price Reduced to 9d each work.—Now ready, in 18mo, price 9d. each work.
GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES: intended to comprise a complete course of Elementary Education. Projected and Edited by the Rev G R GLEIG, M A, Chaplain-General to H M Forces; assisted by Walter Macleod, F R G S; William Hughes, F R G S; Captain A C Gleig, R A; the Rev J Hunter, M A; Professor R W Browne, M A; Thomas Tate, F R A S; A K Isbister, M A; W J Reynolds, M A, &c.
The following Works may be had, greatly improved:—
Graduated Series of Nine Copy-books. Each 3d.
First School-book to Teach Reading and Writing. 6d.
Second School-book to Teach Reading and Spelling. 9d.
Simple Truths from Scripture. 6d.
Explanatory English Grammar. 9d.
History of the English Language. 9d.
Book of Health. 9d.
Book of Domestic Economy. 9d.
Book of Biography. 9d.
Child's First Geography. 9d.
Geography of the British Empire. 9d.
General Geography. 9d.
Hand Atlas of General Geography, full-coloured (half-bound, 3s), 2s 6d.
Class Atlas of Physical Geography, full-coloured (half-bound, 3s), 2s 6d.
Bowman's Questions on M'Leod's Physical Atlas. 1s.
History of France. 9d.
Sacred History. 2s, cloth; or in two parts, each 9d.
History of England. 2s, cloth; or in two parts, each 9d.
History of the British Colonies. 9d.
History of British India. 9d.
Historical Questions. Part I on above
History of Ancient Greece. 9d.
History of Ancient Rome ...
Natural History ...
Astronomy ... beginners. 2s, cloth; or two parts, each 9d.
Manual of ... the use of the Globes. 9d.
... of Arithmetic ...
Bookkeeping by Single and Double Entry. 9d.
Eight Account Books adapted to above. Each 6d.
Practical Geometry. 1s.
Elements of Mensuration. 9d. Key (just ready).
Elements of Algebra. 9d. Answers, forming a Key, 3d.
Elements of Euclid. 9d.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics. 9d.
Electricity for Beginners. 9d.
Light and Heat, simplified for Beginners. 9d.
Magnetism, Voltaic Electricity, and Electro-Dynamics, for Beginners. 9d.
Experimental Chemistry. 9d.
Mechanics and the Steam Engine. 9d.
London, Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just Published,
Post 8vo, Printed in the best manner on fine paper, and handsomely bound in cloth,
Price 5s. (free by Post, 6d extra.)
THE STRUGGLES OF DICK MASSEY; OR, THE BATTLES OF A BOY.
BY REGINALD TIERNEY.
DUBLIN:
JAMES DUFFY, 7, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

BOOKS for the COUNTRY and the SEASIDE.
Birds' Nests, with 22 Coloured plates of Eggs. 16mo, cloth, 4s 8d.
Birds of the Sea Shore. Coloured Plates. 16mo, cloth gilt, 1s 8d.
Birds of the Wood and Field. Edited by the Rev C A Johns, B A, F L S. In a packet containing 12 cards. Printed in colours, 1s.
Botanical Rambles. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 2s.
British Butterflies (Packet of). Containing 12 cards. Printed in Colours, 1s.
British Fishes (A Familiar History of the). With numerous Engravings. Fcp 8vo, cloth boards, 4s.
British Sylvæ, and Forester's Manual. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 3s.
Channel Islands (Rambles among the). By a Naturalist. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 5s.
Chapters on Common Things by the Seaside. By Anne Pratt. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 4s.
Chemistry of Creation. New and revised edition. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 5s.
Evenings at the Microscope. By P H Gosse, Esq. Post 8vo, cloth, 8s.
Flowering Plants of Great Britain. By Anne Pratt. Vols I to V, with Coloured Plates. 8vo, cloth gilt, each vol 12s.
Flowering Ferns of Great Britain. By Anne Pratt. Forming Vol VI. Coloured Plates. 8vo, cloth gilt, 12s.
Flowering Grasses and Sedges (British). By Anne Pratt. Coloured Plates, containing every British Species. Forming Vol VII. 8vo, cloth gilt, 12s 6d.
Flowers of the Field. By Rev C A Johns. Fcp 8vo, new edition, cloth, 7s.
Forest Trees. By Rev C A Johns. Two vols fcp 8vo, cloth, 7s 8d.
Gardening for Children. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 1s.
Green Fields (The) and their Grasses. By Anne Pratt. Fcp 8vo, 1s.
Lizard (A Week at the). With Map. By the Rev C A Johns, 16mo, cloth, 3s 4d.
Monthly Flower Garden (The). Coloured Plates. 16mo, cloth gilt, 1s 8d.
Monthly Gleanings from the Field and Garden. Edited by the Rev C A Johns. With 24 Coloured Plates. Imperial 16mo, extra cloth gilt, 2s 6d.
Monthly Window Flowers. Edited by the Rev C A Johns. With 12 Coloured Plates. 10mo, cloth gilt, 1s 8d.
Monthly Wild Flowers. Edited by the Rev C A Johns. With 12 Coloured Plates. 16mo, cloth gilt, 1s 8d.
Ocean (The). By P H Gosse, Esq. Post 8vo, cloth, 4s 8d.
Phenomena of Nature (The). Fcp 8vo, cloth, 2s.
Poisonous, Noxious, and Suspected Plants of our Fields and Woods. By Anne Pratt. With 44 Coloured Plates. Imperial 16mo, cloth, 6s.
Rain Cloud (The). By C Tomlinson, Esq, 16mo, cloth, 2s 4d.
Ramble in Spring. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 1s.
Ramble in Summer. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 1s.
Ramble in Autumn. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 1s.
Ramble in Winter. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 1s.
Rural Affairs (Sketches of). By Mrs. Charles Tomlinson. Fcp 8vo cloth, 3s 4d.
Seaside Pleasures. Fcp 8vo, limp cloth, 9d.
Songsters (Our Native). By Anne Pratt. With 73 Coloured Plates, 16mo, cloth, 8s.
Tempest (The). By C. Tomlinson, Esq. 16mo, cloth, 2s 8d.
Thunderstorm (The). New Edition. By C. Tomlinson, Esq. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 3s 6d.
Wanderings through the Conservatories at Kew. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 2s 8d.
Watering Places of England. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 3d.
Wild Flowers. By Anne Pratt. In 2 vols, with 192 Coloured Plates. 18mo cloth, 16s.
Wonders for the Sea Shore. 16mo, cloth, 2s 8d.
White's Natural History of Selborne. Arranged for Young Persons. A new and revised edition, with numerous Woodcuts, drawn by Woolfe. Post 8vo, cloth boards, 6s.
Year of Country Life: or, the Chronicle of the Young Naturalist. Fcp 8vo, 2s 8d.
An allowance of 25 per cent to members.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—Repositories—No. 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; 4, Royal Exchange, EC; and 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W, London.

Music.

PIANOFORTES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE OR HIRE.
On most moderate terms.
HARMONIUMS
From Six to Sixty Guineas.
Old Instruments taken in exchange.
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

Cards.

By Authority to her Majesty's Stationery Office.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
(Late of Cowan and Co., Dublin),
Stationer, Engraver, Lithographer, Copperplate and Letterpress Printer, Account Book and Paper Bag Manufacturer;
53, William-street, Dublin,
BEGS respectfully to inform Bankers, Railway Companies, Poor Law Unions, Merchants, Solicitors, Heads of Schools, Country Shopkeepers, and large Consumers and others, that he shall be happy to submit, free of any expense, estimates and samples for either large or small quantities of Stationery, Printing, Account Books, or any other article in the above line.

WHETHER you visit Dublin on business or pleasure, you can save nearly one-half your usual hotel expenses, while quality and accommodation are guaranteed equal to any first-class private hotel; separate sitting-rooms, with piano, and every arrangement to secure quiet, comfort, and economy, at the
VISITORS' HOME,
Nos. 10 and 11, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), Dublin.
Observe!—Entrance, No. 11, as there are no labels on the windows.
MARK BALLARD, Proprietor.
N.B.—A Table d'Hote at Two and a quarter past Five o'clock.

SEA-BATHING.
DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.
THE CASTLE MONA HOTEL, AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE,
On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor.
Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in the Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges.
TABLE D'HOTE: Superb Public Drawingroom; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-room; extensive, well-laid out Pleasure-grounds and Gardens; Billiard-room; Salt-water Baths, &c.
In connexion with this Establishment is the finest Sea-Bathing in the World.
Visitors are cautioned against Porters, Stewards, &c., paid to recommend inferior houses, and requested, on landing, to inquire for the Castle Mona Servants, who are always in attendance with an Omnibus, which is free to the Hotel.
Tariff, View of the Hotel, and Description of the Island, on two stamps and address, being sent to Mr. HERON. See "Bradshaw."
Reduced Tariff in April, May, and June, and during the Winter.

TO THE CLERGY.
THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL,
29, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C.
Mrs. Spencer (late Superintendent of a Clerical Hotel) respectfully informs the Clergy that, at the request of many of her patrons, she has taken the above residence for the exclusive use of Clergymen and their Families.
The House overlooks the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors.
Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attention to the comforts of Visitors, to merit their patronage.
Bed and Breakfast, 3s; Dinners, &c., on an equally moderate scale.
N.B.—A Private Room for Ladies.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paillasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT,
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
In first condition for delivery,
In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO.
28, William-street, Dublin.

Miscellaneous.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SONS,
18 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

ELECTRO-PLATING.—We beg to remind the Public that we were the first discoverers of Re-plating and Gilding worn-out Plate and Gilt Articles by Electricity, in 1840, and, having now had 19 years' experience, we can with confidence recommend it; and also refer to families, hotels, and boarding-house keepers who have our Work in use many years.
SMITH AND CO., 1, DUKE-STREET.

ELECTRO PLATE,
In Great Variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
18, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

NICHOLSON'S PATENT ECONOMIC KITCHEN RANGE, for Coal or Turf Fire, with all recent improvements, manufactured at
JOHN GALLIE'S
KITCHEN RANGE WORKS,
11, TRINITY-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
WM. FRY AND CO.
Have a most extensive assortment of all descriptions of BEDSTEADS, including CHILDREN'S COTS AND SERVANTS BEDSTEADS.
The Curled Hair for their Mattresses is manufactured by themselves from the raw state, thereby ensuring superior quality.
WM. FRY AND CO.,
31, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Extending to 33, 34, 35, and 36, FLEET-STREET, and
11, D'OLIER-STREET.
Factory—12, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to furnish or change residence, in the expectation that the established reputation for the manufacture of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. ... warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in the Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, ... Parlour, and Bedroom, as well as Drawingroom, Library, Hall, ... every new material in Curtain Fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including ... Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.
Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price and value.

NEW BAREGE ANGLAIS.
New Mohairs,
New Grenadines
New Printed Organdies and Muslins,
SAMUEL OLDHAM AND SONS
Have received a large accession to their Stock of above Goods, with a further supply of
Plain and Printed French Foulards.
They have also received a further supply of
New Silk and Summer Mantles,
Barege and Grenadine Shawls,
And respectfully solicit an inspection.
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
N.B.—We solicit the attention of Ladies requiring
Family Mourning
to a superior Stock of Crapes, Paramattas, Silks, Coburgs, Barathea, &c., all of the best qualities and colours.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. !!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronized by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER.
No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 8s each and upwards. The Stalls can be had separately at 3s and 6s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.
For further information see Doctor Hassall's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., &c."
GREGG AND SON,
Sole Agents,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

LIVE QUAIL FOR SALE, at £15 per 100 Brace.—For Shooting at now from Trap, as good diversity of quick practice and fine eating. Also, for turning out on to Downs, Commons, and Pastures, thus to afford good sporting in September, thereby better sparing Partridge till October.—Apply by letter to "W." care of "Land" Newspaper, 148, Fleet-street, London.
Also, for the finest and fastest—public proven and never beaten—ARAB RACE HORSE, price £1,000. And for a superior ARAB LADY'S HORSE, price £250.

HINTS TO FARMERS.
To ascertain its great value, weigh the Hay where pure Gypsum has been used, and compare it with expensive manures. The subscriber has sold it this Spring, in every County in Ireland. A top dressing of five cwt. to the acre will produce early and heavy Aftergrass, without exhausting the Soil. GRAZIERS will find it of permanent use to pasture land. Extracts from Works by Professors CAMERON and STOCKHARDT; also, directions for use, free on application. Price (here), 32s. per Ton. JOHN TUTE Agent for Ireland, 13 Fownes-street, Dublin.
To prevent disappointment early orders are requested.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES,
CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.
To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland.
Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature.
There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by, at least, one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from
G. OLDHAM AND CO.,
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
Or from
JOHN CASSELL AND CO.,
80 FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF TEA
First-class Black Tea, 3s. 8d. per lb.
This quality of Tea is frequently sold as the Best.
Our Finest Black Tea 4s.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
20, HENRY-STREET, and 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

SELTZER WATER.
Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW,
DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON.

INDIAN CORN.
TO POOR LAW GUARDIANS, CONTRACTORS, &c.
GENTLEMEN,
I am prepared to grind any quantity of the above article at a low figure, having a constant supply of Water and large Storage. Contractors will find it their advantage to give me a trial.
No charge for Storage of any quantity of Grain sent for Grinding.
SAMUEL DAVIS,
HIBERNIAN MILLS,
KILMAINHAM.

FIRST CLASS SADDLERY
At Prices exceedingly moderate.
Best Pig-skin Saddles, in variety, from £2 to £4.
Silver Mounted Harness, from £5 10s. to £7.
Brass Mounted do., from £4 10s. to £5 10s.
Double (Carriage) Harness, Silver Mounted, £16 16s.
Shuffle Bridles complete, with Bit, from 4s. to 7s. 6d.
Double Rein do., with Bit, Bradoon, and Curb, from 7s. to 12s.
Ladies' Side Saddles, improved make, from £4 to £5 5s.
Horse Clothing, in suits, from 20s. to 30s.
Driving and Riding Whips, from 1s. 6d. to 10s. each.
Horse, Water, and Crevice Brushes in large variety, Chamois, Sponges, Horse Rollers, Blankets, Spurs, Knee Caps, Martingales, Circingles, Head Collars, Curry and Mane Combs, &c., equally cheap, at
WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S,
23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.

DISH COVERS.—BRITANNIA METAL, BLOCK TIN AND PLATED.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. desire to call attention to their large and beautiful Stock of Block Tin and Britannia Metal Dish Covers, Fire Irons and Fenders, Drawingroom Grates, Kitchen Ranges, and every other description of Grates and Stoves.
J. E. and Co. would also particularly allude, amongst many other articles, to their
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles,
Electro-plated Goods of every description,
Best Table Cutlery, Japanned Coal Vases, Papier Mache Tea Trays,
Moderateur Lamps, &c.
Gas Fittings, in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal,
Gas Lustres, Lanterns, Hall Lamps, &c.
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Agents for Milner and Son's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, and Bradford's Washing and Wringing Machines.
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions, Towns, &c.

POOLEY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINE.
These Machines are used upon the principal railways of Great Britain, and are unrivalled for accuracy. Specimens may be seen, and every information obtained from
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON,
Agents for Ireland,
11 and 12 CORK-HILL, Dublin.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.
GUNPOWDERS, Freshest and Best, "for straight shooting" (irrespective of make), Percussion Caps, Cartridge Wadding, &c., by ELYS, BROTHERS, LONDON.
A few Prime Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., with every article in Sporting Ammunition, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest paying Cash Prices,
on Sale, at
ARTHUR WHITE'S
Gunpowder Office,
Sporting Ammunition and Window-Glass Warehouse,
No. 34, BOOT-LANE
(Opposite Mary's-Abbey)
DUBLIN.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure, and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled
Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS,
Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

BRIGGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL, FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board and in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland.
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using
EUPIONE.
A new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

DELHOSTE'S BROWN BOOT TOP LIQUID AND SADDLE FLUID.
Noblemen and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to give the above preparation a trial. It totally removes all stains, cleanses and preserves the leather, is simple in its mode of application, being used in the same manner as blacking. Tops cleaned with it do not soil or adhere to the saddle. There are two shades, No. 1 being light brown; No. 2, mahogany. One trial will convince that it is infinitely superior to any now in use. Sold in bottles, price 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. Ask for it of all first-class saddlers, druggists, boot and brush manufacturers. Wholesale agent,
DAVID FARIS,
48, TENBY-STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

PRIZE MEDAL LIQUID HAIR DYE.
ONLY ONE APPLICATION.
INSTANTANEOUS, INDELIBLE, HARMLESS, AND SCENTLESS.
In Cases, post free, 3s 3d and 5s. 6d., direct from E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden, London, E. C.
"Mr. Langdale's preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry."—Illustrated London News, July 19, 1851.
A long and interesting report on the Products of E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, by a Special Scientific Commission from the Editor of the Lancet, will be found in that Journal of Saturday, January 10th, 1857. A copy will be forwarded for two stamps.
AGENTS WANTED.
THE NEW DISCOVERY.—For the restoration and Reproduction of the Hair.—Mr. Langdale guarantees his QUINTESSENCE of CANTHARIDES most successful as a restorative, also in checking greyness, strengthening weak hair, and preventing its falling off, most effectual in the growth of whiskers, moustachios, &c. The money immediately returned if not effectual. Post free for 2s 6d in Stamps.—Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden.
E. F. LANGDALE'S RASPBERRY AND CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.—The most delicious preparation ever produced for the Teeth, Gums, and Breath. Post free from the Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden, for 1s 3d in Stamps.

Wants.

THE Friends of a Young Gentleman, a Protestant, are desirous to obtain for him a situation as assistant to a Farmer; salary not so much his object as a respectable position; satisfactory reference can be given as to his agricultural abilities and general character, &c.—Address "C. W. E.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A GERMAN PROTESTANT LADY wishes for a Situation, as Companion or Governess; she teaches her own language perfectly, understands English thoroughly, and is a good plain and fancy needle worker; a comfortable home an object, rather than a high salary.—Address "Fraulein, A. B.," Post-office, Dunlavin.

WANTED, by a Young Person, a Situation as Dry Nurse; prefers the baby from its birth.—Address "A. M.," 5, Merrion-row.

AS SCHOOLROOM OR NURSERY MAID.—A Young person whose parents are anxious to obtain her a situation in either of the above capacities, under an experienced ... or nurse; she is a good plain worker, and a Protestant; ... families of distinction.—Address "J. G.," 17, ... North.

JUST DISENGAGED, and wants a Situation as Cook and Thorough Servant, a steady Young Woman from the country; can wash and make up, and take charge of a small dairy if required; no objection to town or country; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town.—Address "B. M.," No. 36, Henry-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as Cook and Laundress; is a steady, active Woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches, and has long and most satisfactory references; has no objection to town or country.—Please address "E. H.," 18, Stephen's-green, or IRISH TIMES Office. Any communications received shall be immediately attended to.

WANTS a Situation, as Plain Cook, and Thorough Servant, a steady, active Young Woman; will take a small washing if required; is a Protestant; will be heard of for a week, if not engaged.—All commands to be addressed to "D. M.," No. 8, Upper Sackville-street, and 117, Great Britain-street.

PLAIN AND EXCELLENT COOK, AND THOROUGH SERVANT, wants a Situation, in a small family, where there is a small washing, will be heard of at Mr. FOWLER'S Office, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street, or No. 6, Upper Baggot-street, for "E. F. M. B."

WANTS a Situation, as Cook, or Cook and Thorough Servant, a steady, respectable woman, who understands her business in all its branches, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; no objections to town or country.—Any commands for "C. B.," 40, Grafton-street, or 20, Lower Abbey-street.

WANTS a Situation, as Plain Cook or Thorough Servant, in a small family, a steady, active young Woman, who can be highly recommended by her last mistress; would undertake a small washing if required; has no objection to a short distance out of town; and is a Protestant.—Any letters addressed to "G. N.," No. 90, Upper Sackville-street; or, Mr. Goggin's, 13, Nassau-street, will be attended to, for three days.

AS Parlour and Housemaid, a steady young Woman, who will make herself generally useful; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended.—Address "C. B.," at Mr. Henderson's, 21, Capel-street.

WANTS a Situation, as Housemaid, or House and Parlourmaid, a steady, active person, who perfectly understands her business in either of the above capacities; and can get up fine things in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended.—Please address "A. B.," 18, Stephen's-green, or IRISH TIMES Office. Any communications received shall be attended to.

AS Butler, or General Indoor Servant, a steady, active Man, of long experience and regular habits, and can be highly recommended by his last master in town; has no objection to the country.—Any commands addressed to "A. B.," 37, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

Wanted.

SCHOOLMASTER and MISTRESS Wanted, for the Parochial School of Lismore; the master to act also as parish clerk. A good voice, with a knowledge of Music, essential in him; and piety and decision of character, besides the usual scholastic acquirements, in both. Emoluments of the combined situations, £60 a year, with house and garden.—Apply to the Chapter Clerk, Lismore.

PARTNER WANTED; with about £100, to extend the business of a House well established; one who would take an active part in the business preferred.—Address "Partner," IRISH TIMES Office, for a week.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
R. SEXTON,
TAILOR AND MILITARY OUTFITTER,
(Managing and Resident Partner of the Firm of J. B. JOHNSTONE & Co.),
Begs respectfully to acquaint the customers of the above firm that his connection therewith will terminate on the 3rd day of August next, after which he will continue business solely on his own behalf, at 51, Dawson-street, next door to the present address (part of Tuthill's Hotel). The present business having been opened and established solely under his management, he trusts to be kindly honoured by the commands of those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have hitherto patronised him, assuring them that he will continue to devote his entire personal attention to their orders, and hopes that a practical experience of twenty years in every branch of his business, will enable him to do so with satisfaction to those who may honour him with their support in his new undertaking.
51, DAWSON-STREET, July 31, 1860.

Medical.

AN Invalid Lady, wishing to reside in the house of a Medical Man, can be accommodated, with or without board.—Apply to "M. D.," at Mr. Blunden's, 33, Upper George's-street, Kingstown.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
MESSRS. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. DAY's treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits renewed energy, and change of demeanour.
Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring confidential treatment.
Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address,
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS;
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - - 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

TEETH.—1860—Post free for Three Stamps.—A Treatise Explaining Messrs. GABRIELS' Important Improvement in Artificial Teeth and Flexible Coralite Gums, whereby one set will wear longer than three ordinary ones, and, being fitted without springs, wires, or metals, and without any operation, prove a valuable desideratum to all who have occasion for the dentist's services. None but pure first-class materials and workmanship employed, while the expense is even less than half the ordinary cost.
To be obtained only of Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists to the Prince Dottania, established 1815 (see Diploma), No. 110, Regent-street W. (next Mechi's), and 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, City.
"The advantages obtainable by Gabriels' system render it preeminently superior, and the nearest approach to perfection yet attained."—Observer.
"Gabriel's treatise should be read by all who value health; their system will save much money and more annoyance."—Morning Herald.
For obvious reasons it is necessary particularly to note the name, and that the entrance to the City Establishment is up the private passage between Benson's, the Silversmith's, and the State Fire Insurance Office. Liverpool: 134, Duke-street.

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE! DISEASED GUMS!
SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.
"Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps.
N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Ten a.m.
WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON,
MEDICAL CHEMIST AND DENTIST,
ERSON'S DRUG HALL,
39, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c., &c.
"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL MADE."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays total ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their sole object being to show how far superior the Botanic ... of all other ... of medicine. All they ask is ... that those who may be benefited thereby will acknowledge ... that the Public may know the value of ... and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute Liverpool.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.

We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of Volunteer-Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.

AMMARMANN, REID, & CO.,
ARMY TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The upward movement of the English market was continued to-day to the extent of one-eighth per cent., New Threes remaining at the previous value. Our market, not having responded yesterday to the advance in London, recovered to-day the improvement of both days—viz., one-quarter per cent.—the amount of business being above the average,

The Joint Stock Banks were again quite neglected but were unchanged in value. Hibernians and Royals continued in demand, and Nationals and Provincials were on sale at the previous quotations, the buying prices of the two latter leaving a large margin.

In Steam, Atlantics again made a considerable advance, touching 6½, which is equivalent to an improvement of three-eighths. It is generally considered that the postal contract will be placed out of danger by the united and strong action of our Irish representatives of all classes at the coming struggle. City of Dublin Shares were not dealt in, no sellers of the various securities appearing in the market. Dublin and Liverpool Ship Building Shares realised last rate. British and Irish and Dundalk Steam were inquired for.

In Mines, Connorrees stood at yesterday's highest rate, and appeared steady. Wicklow Copper Mines improved one-half. Mining Company of Ireland Shares were in demand at the previous quotation.

There were again buyers of Patriotic Assurance and sellers of Alliance Gas.

In Railway Securities the business was not considerable, but much firmness was apparent throughout; Dublin and Belfasts realised last price, and closed steadily. In Midland £50 Shares an advance of one-eighth was established; the £25 Shares closed with buyers at the quotation.

There were offers to buy Dublin and Kingstown Stock, Newry and Warrenpoints, Waterford and Limericks, Cork and Bandons, and Dublin and Drogheda £25 Shares were on sale. The last price was offered for Belfast and Northern Counties and Great Southern and Western Stock; in the latter case an advance of one quarter being demanded. Cork and Passages were offered at the previous rate, as were also Dublin and Wicklows, of which there were buyers at a reduction of one-eighth.

In Preference Shares, the business was also rather limited. An advance of one-half was marked in Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cents. (No 3.) Great Southern 4 per cent. Preference Stock realised yesterday's highest price, and closed with buyers. Waterford and Limerick 5 per cents. were quoted at the last price, a which a few more shares would be taken, the 6 per cents. being still on sale at last rate. Cork and Bandon Preference Shares of the two classes remained without change of value.

In this week's official traffic table a general tendency towards continued prosperity is observable. The large receipts of our leading trunk line, the Great Southern and Western, is particularly notable, allowance being made for the addition to its mileage.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—August 2.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅛ ¼
Ditto for account, 8th August	93⅛
Ditto for account, 12th September	93⅛ ¼
3 per cent. reduced	93⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93 92⅞
Ditto for new account, 8th August	92⅞ 93
Ditto for account, 12th September	93
STEAM.	
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	52½
Atlantic (Limited)	6½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	22s xd
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	44½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	53 ½
Do. Half Shares	26½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Drogheda	27
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	99¾
Waterford and Limerick	51½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31th July Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92½	93⅛ ¼	93⅛	39⅛	93⅛ ¼	—
Ditto for Account	—	93⅛ ⅜	—	93⅛	—	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	93 92⅞	93⅛ ⅛	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ¾ 93	—	93⅛	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account	—	92⅞	92⅞ 93	93	92⅞	92⅞ ⅞
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—August 2.

OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money, 93⅛ ¼
Account, 93⅛ ¼
New Threes, 94

NOON PRICES.
Consols Money, 93⅜ ¼
Account, 93⅜ ¼
New Threes, 93⅞ 4 ⅛

1 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, 93⅜ ¼
Account, 93⅜ ¼
New Threes, 93⅞ 4

2-15 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, 93⅜ ½
Account, 93⅜ ½
New Threes, 94

CLOSING PRICES.
Consols Money, 93⅜ ½
Account, 93⅜ ½
New Threes, 93⅞ 4

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties 57; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 30 29½; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110¾; London and North Western, 105½ ¾; Midland Stock, 128; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 101½ ⅛; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43½; Bank Stock, 229½; Caledonian, 95½ Turkish (new), 61; Great Western, 72 3 2½; Mexican, 21; North British, 64½ 5; York, and North Midland, 86; Great Northern 119½; Great Northern A, 122½ ⅛; South Eastern, 89½; Account, 85; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 74 3 4½. Consols very firm at 93⅜ ½. Shares opened very good, but have rapidly advanced, and are very firm at a shade below their highest point. Midlands the best 129½ 30. Canadians and French firmer.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The funds this morning opened at another advance of ⅛, which was fully supported to the close, the buoyancy being observable in nearly all departments of the stock exchange. In the discount market the demand continues moderate, but at the Bank, from exceptional circumstances, the applications to-day were larger than yesterday. The French funds show only a recovery of ⅛ per cent. The corn market this morning was firm at fully Monday's rates. No bullion was taken from Bank to-day; all the lately arrived American gold has been purchased for the Continent, and the whole of the amount from Australia by the Kent is also expected to be sent away. In the Railway market the announcement of the proposed Midland dividend of 6½ per cent. per annum—a rate exceeding public expectation—caused a further advance.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

A considerable effect has been produced in the Stock Exchange to-day by the publication of the remarkable letter of the Emperor Napoleon to the Count de Persigney. There is a strong disposition to believe that the professions of amity towards England contained in this document are probably to a great extent dictated by the distrustful attitude of Germany, and may be accepted as making a real improvement in the political situation, and as adjourning indefinitely the prospect of a rupture between England and France. The funds have risen ⅛ per cent., and closed at nearly the best point of the day; the improvement extended to most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange. Investments in sound securities are increasing. British Railway stocks were particularly buoyant, notwithstanding the approach of the 4th of the month. Demand at the discount office at the Bank continues limited, and in the open market the best bills were taken at a fractional reduction from the Bank rate.

FUNDS AND SHARES—Aug. 2.

Bank Stock, 228 30; Caledonians, 94⅜ 5½; Chester and Holyhead, 52 3; Eastern Counties, 57½; Great Northern, 119 20; Great Northern A, 122 3; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; London and North Western, 104⅜ 5½; Leeds Northern 56½; Midland, 128½ 9; North British, 65 ½ 6; South Eastern, 88½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101½; York and North Midland, 85½ 6½. Consols close a shade easier —93⅛ ¼. Shares were very firm until the afternoon, when they declined a shade, and are rather weak at the above rates. Stocks freely offered. Canadians and French steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—Funds firm, at yesterday's advance. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange the tendency of prices is upwards. There has been no variation in any market, except in that for British Railway Stocks, in which a further considerable rise occurred this morning, though only partially supported up to the present hour. Midland Stock has been dealt in as high as 130. At the half-yearly meeting of the London and County Bank to-day, the report was adopted, and a dividend of 5 per cent. declared.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—On the Paris Bourse this morning, the French Funds opened at a further decline of ⅛.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—Thursday.

The supply of beasts was much larger than on this day week. Prime heifer and bullock beef was in fair demand at barely former quotations, but second-rate and inferior cattle were dull, and sold from 10s to 20s per head lower. There was a large supply of sheep, which sold at ½d per lb. under former prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 68s per cwt., sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts from 50s to 60s per cwt., do.; the best wedder mutton 7½d per lb., in sink; inferior and ewes, 7d per lb., do.; veal very plenty, 7½d per lb., do.; lambs from 30s to 35s each.
CAVANAGH & BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET, AUGUST 2.—Firkin butter, first quality, 106s; second quality, 100s; third, 95s per cwt. Cool butter, 10d to 12d per lb.—J. Macken, Inspector.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 31.—The demand for cotton to-day has been moderate, and the sales do not exceed 5,000 bales—1,500 on speculation and for export. Prices are steadier.

At to-day's corn market there was a good attendance of country millers, with a fair business in American wheat, at a shade in favour of buyers. Indian corn was in active request, at very extreme rates. Flour was offered on rather lower terms, and a moderate business done buyers.

CORN EXCHANGE.

The arrivals of English grain are small, those of foreign continue to be large.

The English wheat left over from Monday is held very firmly for the full prices of that day. Owing to the scarcity of holders business in foreign continues to be of a retail character, and prices must be considered unaltered. There is no alteration in the value of spring corn.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English,	1060	—	—	—	—	1230 sks.
Scotch,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish,	—	—	150	—	—	—
Foreign,	27,910	4,930	40,540	—	—	450 brls. — sks.

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 2.—Prime beasts, sheep, lambs, and calves sold steadily at full prices, otherwise the trade was inactive at late rates. Beef, 3s 6d to 5s 6d; mutton, 3s 10d to 5s 6d; lamb, 5s 8d to 6s 8d; veal, 4s to 5s 6d; pork, 4s to 5s per 8 lbs. Supply—Beasts, 950; foreign, 600; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 11,000; foreign, 2,000; calves, 530; foreign, 300; pigs, 300.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 2.—Sugar steady; 800 hhds. 30 tierces 30 brls. Cuba sold, low to good greyish yellow, 37s 6d to 41s. Coffee—Public sales of 3,050 bags Costa Rica going on at stiff prices; market firm. Tea market continues inactive in the absence of China advices. Rice—1,360 bags fine Bengal sold, after the auction, at 13s 9d, being 3d dearer. Saltpetre quiet.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 2.—Supply of all sorts of stock at market large; top beef in good demand at last week's prices; other sorts very difficult to sell, and prices 20s to 30s a head lower. Sheep and lambs in fair demand at a slight reduction in value; at close a few of each left unsold. Top oxen 80s per cwt.; middling, 65s to 70s; inferior, 55s to 60s. Mutton, 7d to 7½d; lambs 7d to 8d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 2.—Sales about 10,000; imports, 4,298; previously, 10,809. Market without change.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, AUGUST 2.—No 1, 51s 3d to 51s 9d; Mixed Nos. makers' iron, 53s to 53s 3d; No. 3, 51s to 51s 6d. Market firmer.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 2.—Firsts, 106s, seconds, 102s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 82s; sixths, 64s. Supply not given.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 2.—Oats 14s. to 17s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 3.
India (Calcutta), China, &c. [S]	One p.m., Aug. 3.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	Ten a.m., Aug. 5.
Cape of Good Hope [D]	Six p.m., Aug. 5.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Aug. 6.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 7.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	One p.m., Aug. 8.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

FRIDAY, AUG. 3.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Lucrezia Borgia," "A Friend in Need," "Dido," "The Vampire Fiend,"

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, July 28th, amounted to 58,498 copies, making an average of 9,750 copies daily.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED)
ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED)
The above Ornaments are exact copies of an Antique lately found in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch,
C. MARSH and CO.,
35, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER
LOUNGE SUITS.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY OF IRELAND.
54, Dame-street, Dublin.
As Tailors we believe we are perfectly conversant with the *best and most approved methods of Cutting*; we are particularly careful in our Measurements; *we pay close attention to the directions of Gentlemen ordering*, and the result is that we have succeeded in producing WELL-FITTING Garments without subjecting our patrons to the annoyance consequent on inability or inattention, and have thereby secured the confidence of the Public.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

THE letter of the French Emperor reached London at a singularly convenient time—so convenient, indeed, as to cause it to be suspected that it was written specially for the debate on the Fortifications Bill last night. It was the text upon which very considerable preachment was made. Mr. Lindsay, who so lately requested the House to record its sense of the unfairness of the Emperor's tariff, regards the letter "as a solemn pledge of his intentions, and "avowed his faith in the sincerity of that "pledge." Yet, with curious inconsistency, he advocates an increase in the navy as the most efficient defence of England. As every slip in the Royal Dockyards is, at the present moment, occupied, an increase of the navy would involve contracts with private builders; so that Mr. Lindsay is not altogether a disinterested witness. Though a shipbuilder, it would appear that Mr. Lindsay is better acquainted with the value and cost of permanent fortifications than professed engineers, for he assures the House that the Commissioners' plans will require, at least, £50,000,000 to carry them out. Completely mistaking the object of the bill, which is simply to fortify our arsenals and dockyards, as the cradle of our fleet, Mr. Lindsay objected that some hundred miles of coast would still be undefended, from whence "Liverpool, Manchester, and all our great towns, "might be reached." He forgets that the burning of Plymouth or Chatham must necessitate the surrender of Liverpool, while it would be impossible to repair the fleets, on which alone Mr. Lindsay desires us to rely. Mr. Berkeley was classical, and quoted the laws of Lycurgus to prove that a steam navy was the sole defence of Britain. From the days of Lycurgus, 800 years before Christ, he darted down to Sir Maurice Berkeley who, it appears, declares the "fortification proposal "to be a monstrous absurdity, originating in an ab-"surd panic;" yet he, too, urged an increase of the navy, and the establishment of "a Channel force "entirely devoted to service in the Channel," which is a monstrous absurdity if the "panic" be absurd. Mr. Bright somewhat moderated the extravagant estimate of Mr. Lindsay. As Manchester is not on the sea coast, Mr. Bright remonstrated against spending twenty millions to protect our ships. As Mr. Bright was a mill-owner and is a carpet-weaver, he is thoroughly versed in the science of fortification, and declares he "never "knew an act of greater stupidity," than the proposal of the Commissioners or, "to use a less offensive term, a "greater act of lunacy." Perhaps the most amusing passage in Mr. Bright's speech was its close:—"He "opposed to the utmost the resolution of the noble "lord, since extravagance would end in an exiled "and an overthrown aristocracy." This is quite a novelty in Mr. Bright's political system.

The whole question, however, lies in a nutshell. Our arsenals, on which we depend for the maintenance of our fleets, are undefended. Without fortifications, the five great ports would require five fleets to protect them. Once fortified, our fleets could be liberated to act wherever circumstances should require. At the present moment, our fleet off the coast of Syria counts but five sail of the line; yet France has seven, Russia has four, Greece has three, Spain has three, and Piedmont is sending two. If one theory of the French pamphleteers be carried out—namely, a combination of all smaller naval powers against England—the proportion of English ships on the coast of Syria would be as one to four. This ought not to be the case, and yet we cannot spare reinforcements from home, when we have our arsenals to defend, and know not what a day may bring forth.

The good sense of the House prevailed against the idiosyncrasies of Mr. Bright, and a majority of 268 against 39 decided that the great arsenals of England should be protected against invasion.

THE case of the Abbe Lavelle against Mr. Bole proprietor of the *Mayo Constitution*, has ended in a drawn battle. The jury, having "maturely "weighed" the case for three hours and a half, boldly assured the judge that they had not agreed, and could not agree, even if they were to be shut up for seven years. It is understood that the majority were for the defendant, but in this state of the case nothing was possible but to dismiss the jury, leaving the payment of costs to each party.

The appearance of the Abbe Lavelle in the Diocese of Tuam was heralded by an account of a formidable riot in the Irish College at Paris, in which he was a Professor. Natural and Mental Philosophy were the branches which the Abbe undertook to teach. From the Abbe's cross-examination it appears that, after a riot and considerable uproar, the Professor of Philosophy was excluded from the College —a catastrophe which he did not bear very philosophically, for "he had a struggle with the porter." The battle seems to have been a severe one, for two or three servants came to the assistance of the porter, and seized the Abbe "by the hair of the head," and shut the gates upon him. Determined to gain his point, the Abbe managed, either by scaling a wall or entering a window, to regain his room. Louis Napoleon, however, tolerates no riots in Paris, and Abbe Lavelle was waited on by an officer of police, who informed him that he should leave, not only the Irish College, but France. When he arrived in Ireland, Dr. MacHale thought him to be the very man for Partry, and nominated him to the administratorship, and, for some reason or other, there has been nothing but trouble since. The Abbe himself testified to the high hand with which he acted. Miss Plunket owned a strip of land on which a house had been built; this strip and house were in the possession of a yearly tenant, who handed over the tenancy to the Abbe. He at once pulled down the house, and carried away the stones, believing them to be his own property, and even still considers he did nothing illegal.

The trial originated in a series of letters written by the Abbe, and replied to by Mr. Bole. The judge, in his charge, clearly put it to the jury that the plaintiff, Mr. Lavelle, had begun the controversy by publishing his letters long before the defendant made any allusion to the matter whatever. Nor could the judge refrain from observing upon "the fact, that there was a deal of libellous "matter in the plaintiff's letters." The charge of the judge, however, is of importance as regards the liberty of the press. He approved "of the privi-"leges which it deservedly enjoyed, in candidly and "fairly discussing the conduct of public men; and "as to the alleged libels, he was of opinion that the "defendant was at liberty fairly to criticise public "men, and if such a criticism was entered into in a "fair and candid spirit, it would not be libellous. "The defendant, as a newspaper proprietor, had "the right to do so without requiring the autho-"rity of any one, and if he did so within the limits "of the law, he could not be held accountable."

The heavy expenses of this trial will probably teach the Abbe Lavelle to avoid such litigation in future, and should give a salutary lesson to those who are too ready to institute actions for libel when a newspaper comment touches upon their proceedings.

But we cannot avoid noticing the gross manner in which Mr. Morris conducted the case for the plaintiff, or the "inattention" of Serjeant Howley, who acted as Judge. Continually Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon was interrupted, in language unfit to be used, either by or to any gentleman. Zeal for a client should not lead a counsel to overstep the courtesies of life, nor should the advocate forget that he ought to appear to be a gentleman. To rake up a transaction which reflects no discredit on the actor, but which might be perverted by the feeling of the jury—to command one of her Majesty's Serjeants "not to talk with that sort of brazen effrontery," to call him "wooden face," to dare him to "apply certain phrases to him outside," and to crown all by sending a challenge, is to merge the advocate in the bully, and, with the language, to assume the character, of a prize-fighter. Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon in vain appealed to Serjeant Howley to adjourn the court until the plaintiff should procure counsel to carry on his case as such cases are usually conducted. Sergeant Howley heard not the improper language used by one lawyer to another, or, if he did, he did not punish it. We venture to say that in no court in the kingdom, under any other judge, could such language or conduct be adopted with impunity.

LAW is a very costly thing, both to plaintiff and defendant. It is rather an expensive luxury to the country, too. A "return" to an order of the Honourable the House of Commons furnishes a pretty little bill of costs in favour of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer. This account is exclusive of the salaries of the Judges and higher functionaries. It embraces merely the salaries of the Masters, Assistants, and the Clerks, whether special or for general purposes. The salaries, then, of the executive officers of the Queen's Bench amount to £5,873; then there is an item for "incidental ex-"penses" of no less than £1,280; in all, £7,153. The Court of Common Pleas exhausts, in salaries and incidental expenses, £6,956; while salaries and incidentals, in the Court of Exchequer, make a sum of £7,428. The officers of the three Courts take, in salaries, £21,537 per annum.

No doubt, these salaries are well earned and fairly apportioned, but why is every legal proceeding so enormously expensive, when every officer, from the highest to the lowest, is paid for by the country? When Judges, Masters, Clerks, &c., are paid for by the State, one would suppose that the simple process of recovering a debt could be carried on at little or no expense to the suitor, instead of being the perilous proceeding that it is.

The *Times* on the Letter of the Emperor of the French:—

The Emperor of the French appeared before us yesterday in a new and by no means ungraceful character. We know him well as an accomplished orator, as the writer of soul-stirring proclamations, and as the inspirer of pamphlets announcing changes at which monarchs tremble on their thrones. But he comes before us now in another character—as a frank and familiar correspondent. The Emperor has written a letter to the British nation, through the transparent medium of his Ambassador, very much as one private gentleman might confide his sentiments and opinions to another. If this be diplomacy, it is diplomacy stripped of all its pomps and trappings, without its cane and its snuffbox, its star, its diamond-hilted sword, and its cocked hat,—diplomacy in its plainest garb and in its least reserved humour. Mankind have hitherto been disposed to consider that great affairs must have a language of their own. In our old plays the kings and nobles talk blank verse, while the servants, soldiers, pages, and executioners are content with home-spun prose. The Emperor of the French has shown us that he can give an account of the resources of a great nation and unfold the springs of a deep and hidden policy in precisely the same terms, and with as much ease and simplicity as if he were writing of the management of a private estate, or giving an account of his intentions with regard to the abandonment of a troublesome lawsuit. The Emperor of the French has lived long among the people of this country, and has profited by his experience. He evidently understands that the shortest way to our hearts is by openness and plain dealing, and that he is more likely to obtain the object he seeks by a studied artlessness and careful simplicity than were he to bestow upon us all those figures of rhetoric over which the great founder of his family possessed almost as entire a control as over the movements of his troops on a day of battle. We have, indeed, every right to be flattered, for the great Emperor of the French, the arbiter of the destinies of Europe, has taken the poorest and meanest among us into a confidence which he is far, indeed, from extending to the great majority of his subjects. When we are assured that nothing is kept back, that the Emperor has told us all he thinks, without disguising or admitting anything, we have not the slightest right to dispute the truth of this assertion. It would be difficult to suggest any topic with regard to the foreign policy of France interesting to the people of this country on which there is not the fullest and most reassuring explanation. The letter, too, is interlarded with admissions such as men make in the confidence of intimate friendship, but do not usually offer to the eye of an indifferent, perhaps, of an unfriendly, reader. Thus, we are told in the first sentence that affairs are complicated—thanks to the mistrust excited everywhere since the war in Italy. There is nothing here about the machinations of ancient parties, about delusions, prejudices, and rivalries; the effect is attributed at once to the true cause, and the case admitted with a frankness which leaves nothing to be desired. The Emperor wishes to live on the best terms with all his neighbours; he had renounced Savoy and Nice, and was only prevailed upon to think of them by the extraordinary territorial acquisitions of Piedmont. His army is not too large for his requirements when the deductions for foreign service are made. His navy is not on a scale commensurate with that established under Louis Philippe. His regiments are on a smaller effective standing than those of former times. If other people have seen the bright side of the late war, the Emperor, who was on the spot, has seen the defects, and is only anxious to remedy them. In the East he wishes only for the *status quo*, and that Turkey should live as long as possible. He was transported with indignation at the Syrian outrage; but he remembers what Algeria has cost, and desires no acquisition there. His conquests must be made at home. He is willing to act with England in Southern Italy, as to which he is bound by no treaty obligations. He desires to quit Rome when he can do so without compromising the safety of the Pope. He seeks no new acquisitions abroad, and wishes the frankest interchange of opinion between himself and the eminent men who are at the head of affairs in England.

We believe that the people of this country are disposed to receive this letter in the spirit in which it has been written—in a spirit of fair and honourable consideration. So far from looking on its author with hostility, they will not willingly look upon his advances in a spirit of suspicion; they are only too willing to believe that the mighty power that they find in such close proximity to themselves cherishes no other feelings towards them than those which befit a good friend and neighbour. A great part of the profession of this letter—those particularly which refer to Southern Italy, to Turkey, and to Syria—admit of being brought to an immediate practical test, and we rejoice sincerely to find that the Emperor of the French is so reasonable and so moderate with regard to Syria, and so fair and liberal with respect to Naples. We receive the assurance with the utmost satisfaction, and hope sincerely that our foreign policy will be conducted so as to fill up the outline which this masterly hand has traced. But it is quite right that we should meet the frankness of the Emperor of the French with corresponding frankness. Without the least calling in question the sincerity of the Emperor of the French, and while admitting, in the fullest manner, that his letters form a valuable programme, the outlines of which it should be the object of our foreign policy to fill up, we cannot see any reason for abating one jot of our vigilance, or discontinuing any of the purely defensive preparations we have set on foot. Nay, we will go further, and admit broadly that the cause and object of those preparations is the Emperor of the French himself. It would be unworthy of us, whom he has treated with so much openness, to palter or equivocate with the subject. It is the policy of the Emperor of the French for reasons which he believes to be quite sufficient, at a time when all Europe is only anxious to preserve peace with him and his invincible legions, to maintain an army amounting to four hundred thousand men, and with few colonies or outlying dominions to protect, a navy, to say the least, of the most formidable dimensions. Our navy is our only guarantee for the existence of our vast trade and the retention of our colonial and Indian empire. Our navy depends on our dockyards, our dockyards depend on the force which we can spare for their defence, and on the fortifications which we can erect around them. Twenty-four hours' loss of the command of the Channel is invasion. Twenty-four days' loss of the command of the sea is ruin to our credit, our commerce, and our manufactures. The machine is so complicated that it will not bear the slightest or most temporary derangement. It may well be that the necessities of the position which the Emperor of the French occupies—a position of which he is assuredly the best judge—may render it necessary for him to maintain an army apparently disproportioned either to the foreign or domestic wants of his empire, and a navy on the protection of which the transoceanic dominions of France have little claim. We do not dispute the policy or necessity of their existence, but we assert that their existence imposes on us duties which we must not fail to perform. We cannot afford to exist on sufferance; if we are to continue a great Power, it must be by our own strength, and not by the permission of anyone else. England is a country which aspires not merely to exist, but to hold a high place in the councils of the world, and to urge on the cause of liberality and progress with an influence second to none. If she desire to retain that influence, she must be independent, and independent she will never be if she owes her power or her safety to the forbearance of an ally, however well disposed towards her. The first condition of friendship between England and France is equality. We freely confess that we should be most happy to see France reducing the amount of her forces by land and by sea, because that would render a similar reduction on our part possible; but it ought to be clearly understood that it is by the armaments, and not by the professions or even the intentions of France, that we must measure our military and naval strength. Let France disarm, and the effect would immediately be felt in the pacific tendencies of every capital in Europe; but so long as she continues her present state of preparation, she imposes on her neighbours the absolute necessity of maintaining a corresponding force; and we trust that we give no offence to any one by expressing our resolution to maintain it.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

The double-leaded leader in the *Morning Post* of Monday last has not yet achieved all that was expected from it. The fact of that paper being the organ of Palmerston lent a degree of excitement to the article in question, an excitement which did not abate when a closer examination showed those significant lines could have been written by none other pen than that of the Prime Minister of Great Britain. At first, the rumour went abroad that fortifications were abandoned, and the article in question, with the letter which dictated it, was the plan whereby a retreat could be sounded to avoid a course inimical to a party in the Cabinet, and to a set of Ministerial supporters, but to no one else in this country. Can Palmerston have taken up his pen, was the question, to throw out a feeler? Be that as it may, the friends showed no indication of confidence in profession, and popular feeling was decided against our allowing ourselves to be hoodwinked by professions. Somehow or other, the recollection that Gladstone had, on entering office, stopped works at the dockyards, and dismissed the workmen employed under the Derby Government, revived in the minds of gossipers, and a low, faint murmur was heard from the lips of earnest politicians, that Napoleon was playing Bright's game. Has the commercial traveller at Paris suggested mysteriously to the Emperor the necessity, at the opportune moment, of lending his voice to Bright's vote, and furthering party purposes? Good Heavens! I shudder as I write, but a mysterious under current is afloat, that the Government, to avert collision with their supporters, and the Cabinet, to ward off disunion and disruption, seek to shelter themselves under foreign aid, and that the letter which appears to-day is significant of postponement and tergiversation. I give the rumour, but prefer, so long as the honour of the English statesman is stainless, to withhold lending myself to countenance an idea which must bring us back to the days of Louis XIV., and the Cabal, a period the most disgraceful in the annals of the English people. At any rate, the Prime Minister has not gratified many of his supporters in postponing the fortifications from Monday night last. The coincidence, they say, has been too marked to inspire in the eyes of Europe a confidence that England yet knows the position she is called upon to fill, and the count out of last night must contradict the explanation that heavy pressure of business caused the delay. The resistance of the Government last night to the wishes of the Irish people to form Volunteer Corps in Ireland is considered a piece of the Whig system. Frequently is it in the mouths of men that the calling out of the militia, the organisation of our navy, the establishment of Volunteer Corps in England, the fortification of the dockyards, originated in the two short periods during which the Derby Ministry were in power. The fact that each of these schemes was decried by the Whigs when out of office, and discouraged by them when holding the reins of the State, until the popular voice was too convincing to be disregarded, sufficiently accounts for their distrust of everything Irish. Indeed, it is well known that the present Government would have allowed the mighty force now organised here to fritter away, had not the under Secretary for War, Earl de Grey and Ripon, taken the matter under his personal charge almost in defiance of the wishes of his chiefs. Lord Ashley, the officer in the London Irish, who spoke in favour of Colonel French's motion, acted as his relative, the Premier, would have delighted to have done—that is, made a speech in its favour, but refrained from voting when the question came on. Mr. Blake, Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Calcutt, Col. Dickson, Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. M'Evoy, Captain O'Connell, The O'Conor Don, The O'Donohue, Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, Captain Stacpoole, and Mr. Maguire voted in favour of bringing in the bill. The opponents from Ireland were —Hon. Gen. Arbuthnott, Mr. Peel Dawson, Mr. Ennis, Lord Claud Hamilton, and Mr. Henry Herbert.

The amendment to the Chancellor's resolution on the paper duties comes from the Ministerial side of the House.

The following is the notice given by Mr. Puller last night:—

"As an amendment to the resolution proposed by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, for reducing the duty on books and paper imported from France and Algeria, to move, that without desiring to prejudice the question of a reduction at a future period of the Customs Duty on French books and paper, this committee does not think fit at present to assent to such reduction."

There were three divisions yesterday on the Wine Licences (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. Butt, Viscount Castlerosse, and the Attorney-General, were the only Irish members who supported the retention of clause 6, the effect of which must be to impose a tax on all small coffee-shops not selling wine. General Arbuthnott, Mr. Beamish, Colonel Bernard, Mr. Blake, Sir Thomas Burke, Mr. Calcutt, Hon. John Cole, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Ennis, Major Gavin, Sir Richard Levinge, Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, Captain Stacpoole, Mr. Hennessy, and Colonel French, opposed the clause.

General Arbuthnott, Colonel Bernard, Mr. Calcutt, Hon. John Cole, Lord Fermoy, Mr. George, Colonel Vandeleur, Colonel Dunne, and Mr. Hennessy, supported the introduction of a clause, making it necessary for a man applying for a licence to obtain a certificate from a magistrate. Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Blake, Sir Thos. Burke, Mr. Butt, Viscount Castlerosse, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Deasy, Mr. Ennis, Mr. Fortescue, Major Gavin, Mr. Greene, Sir Richard Levinge, Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, Captain Stacpoole, and Mr. Sullivan, opposed the insertion of it, and the clause was rejected.

Colonel Dunne sought to provide that the expenses of prosecutions under the act should not be defrayed by the counties in which they took place, but by the Excise department, and was supported by Gen. Arbuthnott, Col. Bernard, Mr. Blake, Mr. Brady, Mr. Calcutt, Mr. Cogan, Colonel French, Mr. George, Mr. Greene, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. Maguire, Captain Stackpoole, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Vance, and Colonel Vandeleur, and Mr. Hennessy; but successfully opposed by the Government and Mr. Bagwell, Sir Thomas Burke, Mr. Butt, Viscount Castlerosse, Mr. Deasy, Mr. Fortescue, Major Gavin, Sir Edward Grogan, and Mr. Pollard-Urquhart.

The following notices of questions to be put on Friday next, were given in last night:—

Mr. Gregson—To ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, if the two millions of taels on account of losses sustained by British subjects, and the further sum of two millions of taels on account of the expenses of the war, as stipulated for by the treaty of Tien-sin, be in the course of payment:

And to call the attention of Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer to the increased ability of China to pay a pecuniary indemnity.

Colonel Lindsay—To ask the Secretary of State for War if any decision has been arrived at with respect to the Colonels promoted to that rank for distinguished service in the Crimea, who were, upon the revision of the lists by the Commissioners of 1858, unfortunately omitted from consideration in the report of that commission.

The Marquis of Clanricarde will, on that evening, ask whether any lease has been executed, or is in contemplation, whereby the Curragh of Kildare will be transferred from the department of Woods and Forests to that of War, and whether it is intended to erect thereon permanent stone or brick barracks.

Lord Stratford De Radcliffe has postponed till Friday next his statement concerning the affairs of Syria.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday Night.

The subscriptions in aid of the Sicilians, given by Mario and Grisi, true Italians in feeling, are thus announced in the published lists:—Signora Giulia Grisi, £20; Miss Rita de Candia, £3; Miss Cecilia de Candia, £3; Miss Clelia de Candia, £2; Mario de Candia, £54 18s. Their little children, you see, take the English prefix for young ladies. Mario himself is, I believe, an Italian count. His brother, Sebastien de Candia, is an officer in the Royal Guards of King Victor Emmanuel, and accompanied the Crimean expedition.

I saw Grisi last evening play and sing *Donna Anna* in *Don Giovanni*, as few women in England could play and sing it, though the failure of the voice in some passages was remarkable enough. The whole caste of the opera was such as will probably never be seen again on the stage. Mario was the *Don*, looking and acting the character to perfection—the music, of course, altered to suit his voice. Csillag acted *Elvira* with more fire and animation than any representation of the character I have ever seen. Grisi is the best *Donna Anna* on the stage; Ronconi, the greatest comic actor in Europe, was *Leporello*; and Tagliafico was as statuesque and sepulchral as could be wished. The small part of *Ottavio*, with its one most beautiful song, was done by Tamberlik, taking for the night the place of Gardoni, who was ill. Madame Penco was just as plebeian as plump, and as coquettish as could be desired, for *Zerlani*. There was a great recall for Grisi at the close. There was no formal announcement—no set farewell—but there is no doubt that she will be on the list of Mr. Gye's stars next year. Who is to replace her?—"that is the question." Grisi is old (at least 48 is a round age for a singer), and her voice is almost gone; yet, to-morrow, in London, she will at any time draw a much better house than Alboni, or any other one great singer of the day.

At Naples, where revolution may be on the cards any day, some of Grisi's brethren in art have been giving an operatic representation, for the benefit of the returned emigrants. Italian flags adorned the house, and patriotic songs were freely sung. It was, strange to say, expected that the King or some of the Royal family would have been present, but none appeared—not even the Nationalist Prince of Syracuse. The King, however, has sent his subscription to the fund. The opera was performed at what is still the finest theatre in Europe, the San Carlo. When the San Carlo was built, the architect distinguished himself by a happy stroke to please a King. It was built near the Royal Palace. On the first night of opening the King was present, and went through it all, admiring and praising everything. "There is one fault," he said, "you should have made a communication with my Palace." The architect bowed, and said nothing. The King entered his box, enjoyed the play, and in two hours rose to leave, attended, as before, by the architect and the other authorities. "Sire," said the architect, "the fault you pointed out no longer exists; there is a communication with your Palace." And the astonished King was led through a long corridor into the very heart of his own palace. While the King was at the play, the architect, employing all his workmen and upholsterers, had broken down doorways in the theatre and the palace, and a temporary passage, hastily covered over and lined with gorgeous drapery, looked from inside as if it were a permanent building. The present King of Naples may find as ready a way, not into, but out of his palace.

The stupid brutality of English murders makes the reading of them very painful, indeed. There was that shocking infant murder at Road the other day—still a mystery—and now this morning, at six o'clock, a young man at Walworth killed his mother, his two brothers, and his sweetheart. The cause is not yet revealed; he is possibly insane, though some family quarrel is alleged.

I see the walls of town placarded with "An Irish Concert," got up by Balfe, at the Surrey Gardens. There is, certainly, plenty of Irish music for such a *fête*; but, excepting Balfe's own, I see no Irish name in the *personnel* of the programme.

Political rumours are about town to-day. The Conservatives, it is said, are "whipping" up their men to vote against Ministers on the Paper Duty question (the lowering of the Customs duty on paper, pursuant to treaty), and if defeated, Lord Palmerston, it is stated, will dissolve—not resign. A ridiculous dissolution on the French Treaty would be a fitting *finale* to this most do-nothing session, and unmanageable House of Commons.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of our correspondent "Cricket Shoes," complaining of the arrangements at the Foot Races at Clontarf, on Wednesday evening, which, however, not being authenticated by his own signature, we are unable to insert.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, AUGUST 1.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice, embarked in the Fairy yesterday afternoon, and went over to Southampton to meet his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, on his return from the Wellington College. The Countess of Desart and Major Du Plat were in attendance.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur accompanied the Prince Consort in his visit to the College.

The Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess and Prince Adolphus of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived from London on a visit, attended by Lady Caroline Cust and Baron Wenckstern.

Prince Philip of Wurtemberg also has arrived on a visit.

Her Majesty's dinner party included their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, his Serene Highness Prince Philip of Wurtemberg, Lady Caroline Cust, Miss Horatia Seymour, and Baron Wenckstern.

The Queen held a Council this day at half-past one o'clock, which was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Earl Granville, Lord President; Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; the Duke of Argyll, Lord of the Privy Seal; Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir George Grey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Viscount Sidney, Lord Chamberlain; Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to the Prince Consort; and Viscount Castlerosse, Vice-Chamberlain.

Mr. Arthur Helps, Clerk to the Privy Council, attended.

Her Majesty gave audiences to Viscount Palmerston, Earl Granville, and Lord John Russell.

Sir Henry Rawlinson and Mr. Augustus Paget had audiences of the Queen, and were presented by Lord John Russell on their respective appointments.

Colonel the Hon. A. Hood and Major Du Plat have succeeded Major-General the Hon. C. Grey and Colonel the Hon A. Hardinge, as Equerries to the Queen and Prince.

Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, Viscount Sidney, Viscount Castlerosse, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Spencer, Earl Granville, and Mr. Arthur Helps, with Sir Henry Rawlinson and Mr. Augustus Paget, left the Waterloo station of the South-Western Railway at half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning by a special train, to attend a Privy Council at Osborne. Lord John Russell joined his colleagues at the Kingston station.

The Ministers crossed from Gosport in the Fire Queen, and reached Osborne at 1 o'clock.

At half past 3 o'clock the Ministers recrossed to Gosport, in the Fire-Queen, and returned to town by special train, where (with the exception of Lord John Russell, who stopped at Kingston), they arrived at 7 o'clock.

Despatches were received at the Colonial Office yesterday, from the Governor of Canada. Despatches were sent to the Governors of the West India Islands and British Columbia.

Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., M.P., is at Marino.

Mrs. Hume and Lady Forster have arrived at Humewood, county Wicklow.

KILROY'S HOTEL GALWAY.—The following are among the arrivals and departures this week:—The Lord Bishop of Tuam, family and suite; Colonel Smith, 74th Regiment; Major Carter, family and suite; H D Holland and Lady Jersey; James Kirwan, Esq; Blindwell; C Barlow, Esq, New York; W Kellett, Esq, Halifax; Captain Gamble and Lady, 66th Regiment; Captain Harding, Captain Lake, Mr and Mrs Farrer, Manchester; Mr and Mrs Hanlon, London; Major Kirby, Connemara; Mr and Mrs Burke, Clare; Mr and the Misses Blair, Killarney; Captain D'Arcy, the Rev Messrs Dillon, Kelly, and Conry, Connemara; John C Evans, Cross; Mr and Mrs French, Dublin; J B Bermingham, Esq, Millbrook; Captain Pratt, Messrs. Concannon, Blake, Griffin, Lyster, Brown, Saunders, Kilkelly, Lynch, Skerrett, O'Farrell, Adair, Deely, O'Hara, French, Commins, Troy, Persse, Molloy, Townsend, French, Kerney, Blakeney, Bodkin, Harvey, Molloy, Nugent, Pierce, Farrer, Casey, Lydon, Ryan, Dick, Connelly, O'Flaherty, &c. &c.

THE ARMY.

On Wednesday a portion of the officers and men of the depot of the 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment, to the number of 321 non-commissioned officers and men, left Chatham garrison and proceeded to Plymouth citadel, to await the arrival of the head-quarters and service companies, now on their passage home from India.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. N. Lowder has been appointed to the Chatham division of Royal Marines, having been permitted by the Admiralty to exchange divisions with Lieutenant-Colonel H. Marriott, who has been appointed to Woolwich.

Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, Royal Artillery, Commanding at Woolwich, and Colonel Stransham, Commandant of the local division of Marines, with the principal officers of the garrison, and their families in large numbers, on Wednesday assembled in the Plumstead marshes, to witness a scientific shooting match, between officers and men belonging to the division of Royal Marines. The match was proposed by Captain Suther, musketry instructor to the corps, and was carried out under his direction and superintendence. The competitors, 200 in number, repaired to the marshes at 7 a.m., and the proceedings commenced shortly after, and continued, with slight intermission, until 6 p.m. The place was crowded with spectators throughout the day. The band of the division was in attendance, and the necessary provisions were copiously supplied and comfortably served under a number of tents erected for the accommodation of the competitors and their friends. The prizes contributed by the officers of the corps ranged from £7 to 15s, the highest of which was closely contested, having been twice won by ties, or an equal number of points, and was consequently shot for a third time, and eventually awarded to Private Keenan. The second prize of £5 was taken by Sergeant Banks, as well as the third, of £2, and the fourth, of 30s, was obtained by Sergeant Urquhart. The distance was 900 yards, and the firing was of the first order, Private Keenan having made nine points in five rounds over the extreme range of 900 yards. Colonel Stransham, the commandant, competed for various minor prizes with several of his officers, by firing at Aunt Sally over a range of 100 yards, and, as a remarkable instance of his own proficiency, he carried off three prizes of 15s each, which he handed over to Captain Suther, to be fired for by non-commissioned officers, as an additional prize, and which was subsequently won by Corporal Westall. On returning to quarters the successful competitors were granted leave of absence to visit their friends.

The Himalaya screw troopship, Captain J. Seccombe, will convey from Plymouth to Dublin the 36th Regiment, returning from Dublin to Spithead with the 10th Regiment.

Mr. Henry Fane Travers, military store service, now at Woolwich, has been appointed military store officer in charge of Point de Galle, vice Assistant Military Storekeeper Fretz, ordered to Colombo. The appointment of Assistant Military Storekeeper Munro to that station has been cancelled, that officer having already served at Trincomalee, Ceylon.

THE NAVY.

The following appointments were made on Wednesday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. Archibald C. S. Blackett to the Neptune; Lieut. Edward Pilkington to the Diadem; Lieut. Henry J. Carr to the Trafalgar; Lieut. Francis Durran to the Centurion; Lieut. the Hon. Richard Hare to the Hornet; Lieut. W. St. J. Hornby to the Algiers; Lieut. Alfred Luckraft to the Pembroke, additional for service in the Coastguard; John Riches, second master, to the Odin; and Ramsay Cooke, second master, to the Dee.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI (VIA TRIESTE), MAY 30.—A great panic is prevailing among the natives, owing to the approach of the rebels. Allied troops have been landed to keep the city. Confidence is partially restored. The native banks are closed. Trade is suspended in consequence of the movements of the rebels.

HONGKONG, JUNE 7.—The steam transport Assistance has been totally lost. All hands on board were saved.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, JUNE 13.—No active measures have yet been taken against the rebels in New Zealand.

MELBOURNE, JUNE 19.—The commercial depression continues. The crops are promising. The following are the departures of gold ships:—The Leapingwater, with 39,629 oz.; the Yorkshire, with 42,288 oz.; the Maidstone, with 48,794 oz. The Edipus has been totally wrecked on Kangaroo Island.

SYRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 28, VIA TRIESTE.—News from Damascus to the 17th July announces that the massacres had ended. The Kurds and Bedouins had retired into the desert, but the Christians were still concealing themselves. Fuad Pacha arrived at Beyrout on the 17th instant. Sir Henry Bulwer had advised the Sultan to recall the Grand Vizier; he is expected to arrive in Constantinople immediately. A general panic prevails among the pirates during the past week. The troops of the capital have been paid two out of the four months' arrears of pay due to them by the Government.

MARSEILLES, THURSDAY.—According to advices from Alexandria a great number of Christian refugees have arrived therefrom Syria. They were well received, and lodged in public buildings.

SICILY.

PALERMO, JULY 31st.—Signor Depretis will modify the Ministry by choosing only such as are favourable to Italian unity. Signora Crisoni will re-enter the Cabinet. Count Little leaves for Turin to-day.

News from Messina state that Garibaldi is repairing three vessels to transport troops to the mainland. The preparations have been witnessed by travellers.

MESSINA, JULY 29TH.—Garibaldi has entered the town amidst great enthusiasm. The convention signed between General Cleary and Colonel Medici stipulates the evacuation of Sicily. 4,000 Neapolitans will guard the citadel, and will not bombard the town unless Garibaldi attacks the citadel. The outer forts are occupied by Colonel Medici. The artillery of Garibaldi has arrived. The Neapolitan troops are becoming demoralised, and refuse to fight.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The Simla is safe at Aden, with mainshaft broken. Her passengers and cargo have arrived at Suez, by the Norma, Malta, and Madras. The Massila was to leave Alexandria on the 28th, and the Pera and Vectis on the 29th July.

ARMISTICE IN MESSINA.

The *Opinione Nationale* explains that since Garibaldi can go to Naples whenever he likes, there was no reason why he should sacrifice men to conquer a citadel which must necessarily fall into his power when he shall be master of Naples, where, accordingly to all the correspondence, his influence is daily increasing, and he is in reality more King than Francis II. One of the conditions of the Convention is, that the soldiers of the two camps are to circulate freely at Messina, Syracuse, and Augosta. It is mentioned that the two armies will more or less fraternise, and we shall be surprised if, ultimately, the besiegers and besieged do not march together to Naples.

CUBA.

The accounts from Havana by the Fulton state that business was very dull, except the sugar market, which was tolerably active. There had been a large number of arrivals, but freights were firm.

HUNGARY.

Tranquillity has been re-established at Pesth, but the situation of affairs is still critical in the kingdom of Hungary. The wishes of the people have been, for the first time, specified with precision, in an address which the municipal authorities of one of the towns have presented to the new Governor. They openly demand the restoration of the old Constitution, and the convention of the National Diet.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, AUGUST 2.—Baron Wenland, Minister of the King of Bavaria, has arrived here. He is about to join the King at Graefenberg, and will accompany his Majesty on his way to the Court of Berlin.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

The mail steamer Fulton has arrived at Southampton. She brings New York advices of the 21st ult., and 516,000 dols. in specie for England, and 150,000 dols. for France.

The steamer Pennsylvania, of the Philadelphia and Richmond line, was totally destroyed by fire, in James' River, near Jamestown; passengers and crew escaped, except three children. On the 26th ult. spoke City of Washington.

Mining news from British Columbia more encouraging.

Senator Douglas had commenced a political tour, and had been received with great enthusiasm.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, JULY 19.—Prices lower. Money abundant. Foreign exchange market less active. New York Centrals, 82 to 82½; Erie, 22 to 22¼; Michigan Central, 52½ to 52¾; Illinois Central, 70½ to 70¾. Flour and wheat limited demand, and rather lower. Coffee and whiskey good inquiry. Cotton in fair request. Hides moderately dealt in. Freights quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 19.—Cottons quiet. Sales 350 bales, at 10c. for middling. Sugar firm, 7½c. to 8c. Flour quiet, 550 dollars to 562½ dollars.

OSWEGO, JULY 20.—Flour dull. Money quiet, and unchanged.

CHICAGO, JULY 20.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Exchange on New York reduced 1 per cent. premium.

STAMFORD ELECTION.

At the nomination, yesterday, Alderman Sydney, Lord Lambton, and Mr. Chadwick were proposed. Show of hands in favour of the alderman. A poll was demanded on behalf of Lord Lambton.

MAIL NEWS.

The Bombay, Calcutta, China and Australian mails will arrive simultaneously in the course of a few days.

The creditors of Mr. Haicker, tanner, yesterday accepted a composition of 5s. in the pound. Liabilities, £44,432; assets, £9,696.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, after a long discussion.

Several other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at 11-45 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 4 o'clock.

Sir GEORGE BOWYER asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Government had received any information that the inhabitants of Melazzo resisted the attack of the revolutionary troops; and that Garibaldi, having taken possession, punished with death 39 of the inhabitants for having fought against him, and in defence of the rights of their sovereign?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that he had received no information on the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON, in making a motion for regulating the business of the House, having asked the House to recognise the services of its various functionaries,

Mr. HALLIBURTON begged the House not to forget the services of the silent members, whose patience and endurance, under severe trials, were beyond all praise.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The House having resumed the Committee on Fortifications and Works,

Mr. LINDSAY moved, as an amendment, a resolution that, as the main defence of Great Britain against aggression depends on an efficient navy, it is not now expedient to enter into a large expenditure on permanent land fortifications. He pointed out, in a long speech, the immense expense, not less than £50000000, in which the proposals of the commissioners would involve the country. The recent letter of the Emperor of the French was a solemn pledge of his intentions. He avowed his full faith in the sincerity of that pledge. France has neither army nor navy too large for her requirements. He pointed out the enormous risk which an invading army would run, and the practical difficulties it would have to encounter. Even if the plan were carried out, we should not yet be safe. Hundreds of miles of coast would be undefended, by means of which London, Liverpool, Manchester, and all our great towns might be reached. There was no knowing where all this would end whenever a rumour of danger was spread. Steam, of which so much had been said, was far more in our favour than against us. In the hour of danger a million of Volunteers would annihilate to a man the invading army. Our best defence was our trust in a happy, united, and contended people.

Mr. BERKELEY quoted Lycurgus, to show the uselessness of stone walls, and asked why were we to abandon that means of defence which had served us so long, and through so many dangers—our navy? He read a letter from Sir Maurice Berkeley, declaring the fortification proposal to be a monstrous absurdity, originating in absurd panic, and calling on the House to trust its navy, which, if put in proper order, would be amply sufficient against all dangers. That letter further urged the establishment of a Channel force, reserved simply for service in the Channel. For himself, he contended that there was nothing in the report of the commissioners, to induce them to take their defence out of the hands of the Admiralty, and place it in the hands of the War Office. Would the Duke of Somerset, would the Secretary to the Admiralty in that House, venture to start up and declare themselves unable to meet the dangers to which the country might be exposed? The most distinguished services in history had been performed by the royal navy, new levies, and Volunteers, and he denied the assertion of the Commissioners that the British Volunteers would not be able to face an invading army. He asked what we were doing with our rifled guns, of which it appeared there were but two in the royal navy, while France had 600, and even Portugal had a supply. If we once lost the command of the sea we lost everything. The best way to fight a Frenchman was to take him when he was sea-sick upon our element to which we had trusted so long, the waters.

Mr. S. HERBERT denied these facts. France had not 600 rifled guns, whilst in England they had been for some time turning twelve rifled guns a-week for the navy, while they had no less than twelve batteries armed with rifled cannon.

Replying to Mr. LINDSAY,

He said, in the opinion of the first Napoleon, invasion was perfectly possible, not to conquer the country but to waste and ravage it. No one doubted that our main defence lay in our navy, nor was it for a moment proposed to transfer that defence from the Admiralty to the War Office, but the introduction of steam had altered the conditions of warfare. In reference to the letter of the Emperor, he did not doubt the sincerity of his assertions, but circumstances were sometimes stronger than men. The Emperor was at this moment strengthening the forts of Cherbourg, of L'Orient, of Rochfort, and of Toulon. He had less reason than we have, inasmuch as our forts are at present much weakened. We had assembled at out-depots the largest assemblage of maritime property in the world; and we had made no adequate attempt to defend them, and it was incumbent upon us to create defences sufficient against sudden attacks which might ruin our arsenals, and destroy our material. We were not in the state of defence fitting so great, powerful, and rich a nation, whose duty it was to remove from foreign nations the temptation to attack it. If they were to trust to Spartan principle, they might disregard the experienced art of those best conversant with the subject. He thought better of the House, and called upon it to support the resolution, it was but by a combination of all, that we could be safe from the apprehension of danger. The expense was small, compared with the enormous interest of the proposed schemes, which were intended to protect, and which would secure us not only against attack, but against the contemplation of it by Foreign Powers.

Mr. BRIGHT said that the amendment before the House so far superseded the amendment of which he had himself given notice, that he should forbear to press it. The question now before the House involved an enormous expenditure, as in his opening speech the Minister adopted in full the views of the Commissioners, estimates always ended by being doubled; and he felt assured that the ultimate cost would be at least twenty millions, spent in carrying out the proposition. Further than this, an increase of 70,000 men to the standing army, would be necessary to the defence of those works. Were these propositions the result of the opinions of a united Cabinet, or was it a compromise between jarring principles? Military associations were equally at variance. As for the commissioners, he never knew an act of greater stupidity—to use a less offensive term, a greater act of lunacy—than their report. He ridiculed the alarm excited by French pamphlets, which were clearly written by persons hostile to the actual Government, and who hoped that, by plunging into war they might overturn it. After quoting at length the various schemes proposed by the various pamphlets, he amused the House with their extravagance, and analysed the report of the commissioners, declaring that he had never read an official document so illogical, incoherent, and absurd. He begged the House to follow the example of the Duke of Wellington, when, as Minister, he brought forward sensible and moderate estimates, rather than, as when in his old age, become irritable and incautious. Reverting to the French navy, he declared that we had added immensely to our navy in the last two years, while France had only carried out plans long sanctioned and decided. A comparison of the expenses of the two countries, proved the inferiority of the navy of France. We spent £13,000,000 or £14,000,000, while our neighbour spent but £5,000,000 or £6,000,000. No doubt the people of England were ready with their money, but it was because they were frightened by the contemptible cowardice of the Cabinet Ministers. On this head he quoted speeches of Lords Palmerston and Russell last year, in which they energetically deprecated the needless alarm and suspicions excited against France. Ever since the downfall of Louis Philippe, the English Government had united itself on all great questions with that of France, and she were now called upon to adopt a line of conduct which marked all their previous policy as false and absurd. Even if the present proceeding of the Ministry was prudent, the manner in which it was introduced was most imprudent, and he had heard of none who did not sincerely regret the tone adopted by Lord Palmerston, in the speech whereby he introduced the resolution. We were once told that the reign of Queen Victoria was to be a reign of peace; but now everything in the Court and in the people was warlike, and a dangerous spirit was universally infused into the nation, through the ignorance of the masses, the clamours of the service, and the want of courage in the Ministry. At this moment the United States had a popularity equal to

T FROM AMERICA.

Fulton has arrived at Southamp-
York advices of the 21st ult., and
e for England, and 150,000 dols.

sylvania, of the Philadelphia and
totally destroyed by fire, in James'
wn; passengers and crew escaped,
n. On the 26th ult. spoke City of

British Columbia more encourag-

ad commenced a political tour, and
ith great enthusiasm.

COMMERCIAL.

19.—Prices lower. Money abun-
nge market less active. New York
½; Erie, 22 to 22¼; Michigan
Illinois Central, 70¾ to 70¾. Flour
mand, and rather lower. Coffee
inquiry. Cotton in fair request.
lt in. Freights quiet.
LY 19.—Cottons quiet. Sales 350
ddling. Sugar firm, 7¼c. to 8c.
lars to 56½ dollars.
.—Flour dull. Money quiet, and

.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Ex-
k reduced 1 per cent. premium.

MFORD ELECTION.

on, yesterday, Alderman Sydney
M. Chadwick were proposed.
vour of the alderman. A poll was
of Lord Lambton.

MAIL NEWS.

cutta, China and Australian mails
ously in the course of a few days.

Mr. Haicker, tanner, yesterday
ion of 5s. in the pound. Liabilities,

696.

OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

ation and Inspection Bill was read
ssed.

and Tenant (Ireland) Bill passed
after a long discussion.
ills were advanced a stage, and the
d 11-45 p.m.

F COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

ok the chair at 4 o'clock.

OWYER asked the Secretary of State
whether Government had received
that the inhabitants of Melazzo
of the revolutionary troops; and
ing their possession, punished with
habitants for having fought against
of the rights of their sovereign?
SSELL replied that he had received
the subject.

STON, in making a motion for regu
s of the House, having asked the
the services of its various function-

STON begged the House not to forget
silent members, whose patience and
evere trials, were beyond all praise.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

ng resumed the Committee on Forti-

moved, as an amendment, a resolution
e defence of Great Britain against
s on an efficient navy, it is not now
er into a large expenditure on perma-
ations. He pointed out, in a long
se expense, not less than £50000000, in
ls of the commissioners would involve
e recent letter of the Emperor of the
an pledge of his intentions. He avowed
e sincerity of that pledge. France has
navy too large for her requirements.
e enormous risk which an invading
and the practical difficulties it would
. Even if the plan were carried out,
be safe. Hundreds of miles of coast
ended, by means of which London,
ester, and all our great towns might,
e was no knowing where all this would
mour of danger was spread. Steam,
had been said, was far more in our
st us. In the hour of danger a million
uld annihilate to a man the invading
defence was our trust in a happy, uni-
d people.

Quoted Lycurgus, to show the useless-
s, and asked why were we to abandon
nce which had served us so long, and
dangers—our navy? He read a letter
Berkeley, declaring the fortification
monstrous absurdity, originating in
calling on the House to trust its navy,
proper order, would be amply sufficient

That letter further urged the es-
hannel force, reserved simply for ser-
nnel. For himself, he contended
thing in the report of the com-
duce them to take their defence
of the Admiralty, and place it in the
Office. He would ask the Duke of Somerset,
ry to the Admiralty in that House,
o and declare themselves unable to
to which the country might be ex-
distinguished services in history had
the royal navy, new levies, and Volun-
ed the assertion of the Commissioners
olunteers would not be able to face

He asked what we were doing with
which it appeared there were but two
while France had 600, and even
pply. If we once lost the command
everything. The best way to fight
to take him when he was sea-sick
to which we had trusted so long, the

RT denied these facts. France had
s, whilst in England they had been for
y twelve rifled guns a-week for the
had no less than twelve batteries
cannon.

LINDSAY,

opinion of the first Napoleon, invasion
ssible, not to conquer the country but
age it. No one doubted that our main
r navy, nor was it for a moment pro-
that the Admiralty had
but the introduction of steam had
tions of warfare. In reference to the let-
or, he did not doubt the sincerity of
but circumstances were sometimes
n. The Emperor was at this moment
e forts of Cherbourg, of L'Orient, of
Toulon. He had less reason than we
e of our fortresses as present much
e of defence were as present much
ge of maritime property in the world;
e no adequate attempt to defend them,
nbent upon us to create defences such-
udden attacks which might ruin our
stroy our materiel. We were not in
nce fitting so great, powerful, and rich
dnity it was to be exposed to foreign
ptation to attack it. If they were to
principle, they might disregard the
of those best conversant with the
ught better of the House, and called
rt the resolution, it was but by a com-
hat we could be safe from the appre-
ture. The expense was compared
ous interest of the proposed schemes,
ded to protect, and which would secure
nst attack, but against the contempla-
oreign Powers.

said that the amendment before the
perseded the amendment of which he
n notice, that he should forbear to
estion now before the House involved
enditure, as in his opening speech
pted in full the views of the Com-
ttees always ended by being doubled;
ured that the ultimate cost would
ty millions, spent in carrying out
Further than this, an increase of
standing army, would be necessary
those works. Were these proposi-
the opinions of a united Cabinet, or
between jarring principles? Military
qually at variance. As for the com-
e knew an act of greater stupidity—
term, a greater act of lunacy—than
distribute the alarm excited by French
were clearly written by persons
Government, and who hoped that,
hat they might overturn it. After
he various schemes proposed by the
he accused the House with their
analysed the views of the commis-
hat he had never read an official
nal, incoherent, and absurd. He
to follow the example of the Duke
n, as Minister, he brought forward
te estimates, rather than, as when
ne irritable and sensitive nation. Re-
ently, he declared that we had
o our navy in the last two years,
only carried out plans long sanctioned
mparison of the expenses of the two
the inferiority of the navy of
not £13,000,000 or £14,000,000,
hour spent but £5,000,000 or
d on the people of England were
ney, but it was because they were
ontemptible cowardice of the Cabinet
e had quoted speeches of Lords
ast year, in which they ener-
the needless alarm and suspicions
Ever since the downfall of
ing the Government had haunted itself
with that France, and they
on to adopt a line of conduct which
ve the policy as false and absurd.
proceeding of the Ministry was
e in which it was introduced was
e had heard of none which did not
tone adopted by Lord Palmerston,
ay be understood the resolution.
that the reign of Queen Victoria
person; but now everything in the
ople was warlike, and a dangerous
ly infused into the nation, through
measure, the clamours of the service
courage in the Ministry. At this
States had a popularity equal to

Old England
ars was only
to expend several
extravagance
s as exiled
ssion be of
the land, a
of the mona
achy itself.

Mr. NEWDEGATE observed that the statement
have been appropriate if we were preparing
sion against France, but it had little to do
posal to defend our arsenals. The resolution
alled on the simple principle of defence, and it
a law in the interest of the people than

GOLDSMIDT contended that many of the
and fortifications and works were altogether un-
ssary, and that the mode of borrowing the money
terminable annuities must entail an annual charge
ue than would arise under a more economical method
raising the required loan.

Lord R. MONTAGUE supported the motion.

Mr. WHITE suspected that vast sums were squan-
red uselessly in the naval establishments, and thought
would be better to inquire into the condition and cost
of our arsenals before embarking in an enormous ex-
enditure for their defence. Touching invasion, he
thought that even such an event would not be an un-
mitigated calamity, as it would knit all classes in the
country together, and by attesting the spirit and loyalty
of the working men, secure for them a better Reform
Bill than had ever been offered before.

Sir C. NAPIER related the result of his observations
made at different periods, touching the rapid improve-
ment of the French navy, and the difficulty of increasing
the British fleet. Matters had latterly improved, and
if sufficient naval armament were but kept up, inva-
sion would be rendered impossible. Land fortifications
were sheer absurdities.

Mr. CORRY maintained that the English navy was
still inadequate for the defence of the country.

Mr. OSBORNE inquired why the Chancellor of the
Exchequer had told the House nothing about this vote for
fortifications, when bringing forward his budget in
February? The Government owed explanations on this
point, and the House should not want the money until
it got them. He enlarged upon the inconsistency of
building those works against a French attack, at the
very moment that they had concluded a treaty of peace
and commerce with France. Neither the skill of the
navy nor of the army in France justified the vote now
proposed. He objected to the report of the commis-
sioners, because the plan of defence it suggested was
vague, fragmentary, and incomplete; and, second,
because the estimate of expense was manifestly loose
and inaccurate. He could not support any vote which
comprised a large expenditure for land fortifications.

After some explanation from Mr. M. GIBSON,

Mr. HORSMAN defended the Commissioners, and
therefore expressed his thanks to the War Secretary
for the care and sincerity with which he was prepared
to carry out this recommendation. He also eulogised
the speech of Lord Palmerston, and the policy of the
Administration on the question of defence. It was not
only on naval interests that were involved in the issue
at sea, but, verily, the safety of England were bound up
in the prosperity, peace, progress, and freedom of the whole
world.

Sir C. SMITH approved of the plan of defence, so
far as related to seaward fortifications, but censured the
proposal to construct expensive works. On the land side
they could not be attacked, or, if attacked, would require
an army to defend them.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the great object to
be obtained was to secure the dockyards and their
precious contents from a "coup de main." The
proposed fortifications would accomplish that end, and,
indeed, render a large number of troops for service
in the field. He proceeded to comment on the assertion
that the Ministers apprehended an interruption of
amicable relations with France, or were inconsistent
in advocating, at the same time, a scheme of defence,
and a treaty of commerce. Strength at home was
the high assurance for maintaining peace with all the
world.

Mr. BRIGHT protested against Ministerial attempts
to pledge the House, on every imperfect information to
the construction of works whose expense might prove
almost incalculable.

Mr. MONSELL moved as an amendment an addition
to the resolution, setting forth the inexpediency of
fortifying Portsmouth Hill, near Portsmouth.

After some remarks from Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr.
F. SCULLY,

Mr. HERBERT, on behalf of the Government, op-
posed the amendment.

Further observations were offered by Lord Palmer-
ston, Mr. B. Osborne, Captain Jervis, and others.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 165
to 39—majority, 126.

Sir M. PETO having briefly spoken in opposition to
the scheme of defence, the committee divided—

For the resolution, ... 268
For the amendment, ... 39

The resolution, which granted £2,000,000 for the ex-
pense of fortifications and works during the year, was
then agreed to.

The House resumed, and having disposed of the other
orders of the day, adjourned at 2-20 a.m.

WEARMOUTH MURDER.

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUG. 2.—The coroner's inquest
commenced to-day. No new features of interest
were elicited, and an adjournment took place to Mon-
day.

BRIGHTON RACES.

SUSSEX—Fractions. 1st; Parols, 2nd; Royal Oak, 3rd.
Grand Stand Plate—Wild Bard, 1st; White Rose, 2nd.
Five ran.

Champagne Stakes—Twilight, 1st; Satellite, 2nd. Eight
ran.

Pavilion Plate—Fitzroy, 1st; Ipswich, 2nd. Eight ran.
Brighton Cup—Tournament, 1st; Winklefield, 2nd; Lord
Raglan, 3d. Seven ran.

Hannial—Crowley, 1st; Sister to St. Albans, 2nd.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

St. Leger—7 to 2 against Oxford; 4 to 1 against Ther-
mopylæ; 100 to 8 against Sweet Sauce (taken and offered);
7 to 1 against Wallace (taken).

WOOL SALES.

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.—The sales held on this
occasion have been well attended by buyers. All
good and fine qualities have sold brisk, at extreme rates;
but kinds less active; prices, however, have been firm.

BURNHAM CORN MARKET, AUGUST 2.—At this day's
meeting the farmers showed more wheat. The turn was in
favour of the buyers. Foreign much pressed on market, and
sold at a decline of 1s to 2s per quarter. Barley in demand,
at a shade of 6d per quarter. Oats sold at late rates.
Beans firm.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Athlone, August 1, 1860.

SIR,—In your remarks on the Galway subsidy, in to-day's
paper, you say, referring to the opposition of the Scotch
members, "on what principle Scotchmen have taken the
lead in this ungenerous opposition we cannot conceive."
Does it be from an unworthy national jealousy. I think
a easy to discover another and a better motive for this
course, if you will only take the trouble to look for it.
Scotch members are accustomed to charges of meanness and
paying in narrow matters, but their worst enemies cannot
say that they are ever found begging for help, and they
fully expect other people who have more extended notions
of mutual affairs to carry them out at their own expense.
Any body look at what the Clyde has been made by
mutual energy and enterprise of the traders of the West
of Scotland, and then take a view of Galway, with its im-
mensely superior natural advantages, and say if the men
who have made the Clyde what it is are not justified in
their opposition to the subsidy. They, too, have started a
line of steamers, but have asked no subsidy; the line pays,
therefore, which the Galway line will not, also, when the
people are set about doing their own business without
looking for help from other people, but trusting to r inary
commercial principles.

In my last, without the subsidy, the company cannot
exist. If so, the sooner it is wound up the better, for, you
have pointed upon it, the days of postal subsidies are num-
bered. The principles of free trade are getting too powerful
to be thus thwarted. If the Galway company can contract to
do the mails cheaper than any other (and with their
means, I for one person, hope not ot herwise—I am,
respectfully,

A SCOTSMAN.

ST. NICHOLAS WITHOUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—A report has gained considerable circulation
in public journals, relative to a proposal made, for
a rector to Mr. Guinness of the Parish Church of St.
Nicholas Without.

I am sure to state that no direct proposal has come to
the knowledge of the parishioners. It may, however, be in
order.

I am quite sure the clergy and parishioners would be
ready to surrender this transept, if the originators of the
plan would undertake, in return, to construct, by pub-
lic subscription or otherwise, a neat Gothic Parish Church,
which, like the present edifice, in a more respectable and southerly
part of the parish, but not otherwise.

The transept has been the Parish Church of St. Nicholas
Within-the-walls since the year 1600, if not earlier, having
been built in 1320, at the expense of the parishioners.

I think this worthy of insertion in your journal,
with much obliga

AN OLD PARISHIONER OF ST. NICHOLAS WITHOUT.

August 2nd, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—My attention having just been called to an editorial
appearing in your journal of yesterday, which is cal-
culated to mislead the public, by leading them to suppose
that acts committed by me were so committed upon a
portion of the sea shore not included in my lease, the contrary
of which fact, and as such a statement, if uncontradicted by
me, necessarily lead persons to believe that they had a
right to battle at the place where I committed the acts com-
plained of, I think, in justice to myself, you will be kind
enough to insert the following statement; and, in doing so,
I do not desire to do more than thus publicly in-
form the persons of the nature and extent of my claim to that
portion of the sea shore, and they then will be in a position to
say whether they can legally try their rights with me,
as I have been for thirteen years in the uninterrupted
enjoyment of about a frontage of two hundred and
fifty feet of that part of the sea shore at Merrion,
which I held under lease at a very trifling annual rent, and,
without interference with the exercise of right to that
extent for bathing purposes would, naturally,
be under useless to me the frontage for which I pay this
rent connected with the law, who resides in the neigh-
bourhood, not only to dispute my right, but
encouraged others to follow his example, by causing
of other families to bathe in a place immediately
in front of, and upon part of the shore included in my
lease, and doing so, being not only to deprive me of a
profit, for which I pay this heavy rent, but
destroy the privacy of the baths, which are intended
for ladies and children, and it was only so late as on Sun-
day last I gentleman bathed from this spot, and actually
left the bath intended solely for ladies. I have frequently
to police-office for having, in a moment of irritation,
thrown some articles of clothing belonging to their children, into
the water, an act, which, of course, my counsel admitted I could
not legally justify; but, at the same time, I leave it to the pub-
lic to say whether it is right of these parties, after having
been frequently warned off by me, to persevere in trying an
alleged right with me in such an illegal manner. If they
persevere in doing so, of course I have no alternative but to
use force to remove them off my premises, and, after what has
occurred, I feel convinced that no want of courtesy will be at-
tributed to me if, in defence of what I believe to be my legal
right I am obliged to authorise my servants, to use all neces-
sary force in removing the ladies and children, who are the
principal trespassers, from off that part of the shore which I
claim to be in my legal possession. I have now no other
alternative left open to me, as caution and remonstrance now
appear to be useless. In conclusion, I beg to add that, acting
under the advice of my counsel, who informed me that I
could not legally justify the throwing of the clothes into the
water, even as the tenant of that part of the shore, I of course
submitted to the nominal fine imposed on me; but the pre-
siding magistrate expressly stated that, in imposing that fine,
he did not in any manner express any opinion as to the
alleged rights of any of the parties.

Hoping you will excuse me for thus trespassing upon the
columns of your widely circulated Journal—I remain sir,
your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. BERRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As many persons who purpose crossing the Irish
Channel are probably hesitating which route to select—that
by Liverpool or Holyhead—a few hints on the subject, which
are founded on recent experience, may be valuable.

I had the misfortune, on last Saturday night, to select the
route by Liverpool, and to secure three berths in the Iron
Duke, for myself and two ladies who accompanied me. When
too late I found my mistake. The entire bow of the vessel,
down to the companion leading to the quarter-deck, was packed
closely with cattle, while the quarter-deck itself swarmed
with emigrants, who had been ejected from their holdings in
the forward part of the ship, especially by Irish lords.

The odour of tobacco smoke emitted on all sides was by
no means reassuring to ladies who dreaded sea sickness, and
how to avoided as long as possible taking refuge in the ill-ven-
tilated cabin, which could not be purified by the admission
of fresh air, in consequence of the storm at the time. As night wore on,
preparations for bivouacking were commenced on deck after
the most approved fashion. Children were deposited on all
sides, disguised in every description of covering. Panni-
kins were produced, and "al fresco" suppers greedily dis-
cussed, while positions of every kind were assumed, in order to
secure comfort for the night. This was rather picturesque,
until the ocean began to exercise his power, and sea sickness
set in suddenly and decidedly. There are other matters
connected with that night which would, of themselves, be
sufficient to causes the most hardy to pause before selecting
the route by Liverpool, as at present managed, to that by
Holyhead; with these I shall not, however, trouble you.—
Your obedient servant,

I enclose my card.

P. B.

The Lord Bishop of Meath, family and suite, have
left Ardbraccan Palace, county of Meath, for Florence court,
Bray, county Wicklow.

ST. ANDREW'S PARISH.—As already announced, a
meeting of the parishioners will be held in the vestry-
room, at 11 o'clock this day (Friday), to receive a re-
port from the committee appointed to carry out the
re-building of the parish church.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

DERRY—THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Baron Hughes entered the Crown Court, when the
commission was read by John Martin, Esq., Clerk of the
Crown, and the grand jury re-sworn, for the discharge
of criminal business, as follows:—

Sir H H Bruce, Bart; J J Clark, John Boyd, M P; C T
M'Causland, W H Ashe, Wm M'Cormick, M P; W E Scott,
S M Alexander, W L Browne, George Skipton, James Mur-
ray, H J Bruce, John Adams, R L Moore, H S Skipton J R
Millar, A Spotswood, A Babington, William Green, R H
Dolling, J Sinclair, jun, Henry Anderson, J B Bernsford.

His Lordship then briefly addressed the grand jury,
and congratulated them on the exceedingly light calen-
dar laid before him—a remark which applied to every
assize town on the circuit. He also drew their attention to
the desirability of providing a van for the conveyance
of prisoners from the prison to the court-house.

GALWAY—TUESDAY, JULY 31.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

(Before Serjeant Howley and a Special Jury.)

LIBEL.

Lavelle v. John Bole.

The following evidence was given after our last re
port:—

Examination of the Rev. Mr. Lavelle continued—I
know the Bible-readers in Partry; I met one in parti-
cular looking for children both in the fields and in a cer-
tain house. When I say in the fields, I mean asking
the parents who were in the fields. I heard him demand-
ing the children, and asserting that he was sent by Mr.
Townsend and Miss Plunket; he was refused in my
hearing by a man who had been a convert to Protes-
tantism, but who had returned to the Roman Catholic
faith; his name was Henehan; being refused there, he
went into the house of William Cavanagh.

Mr. Morris—He was a brother of that other great man.
(Loud laughter.)

Serjeant Fitzgibbon—I must protest against these
jokes, and such laughter in court.

Mr. Morris—I was making an observation to Mr.
Burke. You need not be so warm even if it were a
joke, as no one would accuse you of making one, or
laughing at it either.

Mr. Burke—I am a little deaf, and that is the way
the matter occurred.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon—I should hope I never joke
when engaged on a serious matter. I go on the old
proverb which says—"Trust nothing to a joker."

Mr. Robinson, Q.C.—If this case is to be conducted
at all in the same manner in which it would be in other
courts, such unseemly proceedings should be stopped
at once. If it is decided that this is not to be done, it
would be better to have it announced, and we will
withdraw from the case.

His Lordship—There have been some irregularities
in the course of the case.

Mr. Robinson, Q.C.—It has been made a complete
scene of buffoonery.

His Lordship—Saying it is not conducted like other
courts is not right.

Mr. Robinson, Q.C.—I did not mean that your lord-
ship did not do your duty, but I say the case has not
been conducted in an orderly manner.

His Lordship—If you made any application I would
attend to it. For instance, if you called on me to clear
the court, and that I saw occasion, I would do so.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon—I saw the Chief Baron clear the
court because of loud laughter.

His Lordship—And if it goes to any length I shall
follow his example.

Mr. Morris—Persons must laugh occasionally. Every
person knows Serjeant Fitzgibbon never laughs; but we
cannot all be wooden faces.

His Lordship—Let us proceed, if you please.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Fitzgibbon—I never
spoke to Lord Plunket in all my life; I never saw any
tenant of his turned out on the road; I did—I am
correct myself; I saw Tom Thornton and his family on
the road, with their bed thrown out; that was about
May twelve months; that is the only instance; I saw
them on the road, but I did not see any one in the act
of turning them out; they made me weep at the scene.

Mr. Fitzgibbon—You are mighty tender-hearted!

What do you mean by a Jumper?—By a Jumper, I
mean a poor person who has bartered his faith and pro-
fesses a very different faith for the sake of advantage,
means, or money. That is my definition of a "Jumper."

Do you believe that there are any persons whom you
call "Jumpers" born Protestants?—No: it is a con-
tradiction in terms; they could not "jump" if they
were born Protestants; I confine the name of "Jumper"
to a person who was once a Roman Catholic, and then
turned; I do not apply the name to all such.

Do you think the life of a person of that description
is of very little, if any value?—Well, that is a rela-
tive thing; I know that it is; the life of every person
is most valuable in the sight of God; in the sight of
God the life of a peasant must be as valuable as the
life of a peer.

Do you think the life of a "Jumper" a worthless
thing?—No, I do not.

Did you ever say that?—I did, and I was wrong; I
said that in a moment of anger; I was wrong.

Did you ever write that deliberately?—I think I
wrote it once; but I must say that when it was gone
to press I was extremely sorry.

But, then, you did write once, and wrote to the
press, that the life of a Jumper was worthless?—I did.
I never took a copy of that letter; I saw it in the press;
and was sorry to see it.

And do you not believe that would be the fate he
deserved?—I do not. I wrote that, and I was wrong
in doing so.

Very wrong?—I will not say very wrong. I wrote it
under very great provocation, and now I will tell the
circumstances; I wrote this immediately after the house
of a poor woman named Murray, was visited by a Scrip-
ture-reader; she was sitting at work when he came in,
and her scapular, which we consider very sacred, hap-
pened to appear on her bosom; he rushed over to it,
and seizing it, thought to fling it in the fire.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon—This is not explanation, and I
call on the court to restrain it.

Mr. Morris—It is an explanation of the letter. Restrain
what? Don't be talking with that sort of brazen effron-
tery.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon—I am not conducting myself in
a brazen way; the brass is all on the other side.

Mr. Morris—You have caused considerable interrup-
tion by your conduct.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon—I ask for liberty to conduct my
client's case without being interrupted with those in-
sulting observations. I must be allowed to conduct
this gentleman's case properly—if not, I will leave the
court—without having these insolent observations made
towards me at every question. We have heard a great
many of them made during the course of the case, and
if they are not checked I will leave the court.

Mr. Morris—Would you apply that to me outside?

Serjeant Fitzgibbon—I would apply that to you out-
side, and that would be my answer anywhere on earth.

Mr. Morris—You know you would not say that to a
man in your own period of life.

His Lordship—If this language is indulged in, I will
attend to it.

Mr. Morris (to Serjeant Fitzgibbon)—You would not
say that outside the court. You know you did some-
thing like this before.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon—I would say it on the high road,
on the top of the hill, or anywhere else. My lord, on
Saturday that same man referred to a passage in my
life, which he called the O'Connell trial, in a way
which it was a disgrace to any court of justice to suffer
him to do.

His Lordship—I heard no such reference made.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon—Oh! my lord, it was. That is
a passage in my life upon which I am not a bit sore,
nor ever was.

His Lordship—This must be put an end to, or I will
adjourn the trial.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon—I asked you to adjourn the case
before until the plaintiff could get his counsel to conduct
his case as other cases were conducted.

Did you cease to be a professor in the College of
Maynooth of your own will and consent?—I did; I so
ceased in October, 1858; that was after March; I was
not in it from March, 1858, to October, 1858; the college
was closed from April, 1858, until October, 1858; it was
not closed at the latter period; I ceased to live in it; it was an
open college for some time after I ceased to live in it; it
was open for a fortnight or three weeks; I was excluded
from it on the 24th March, 1858; the gates were shut
against me; I remember having a struggle with the
porter at the gate; I wanted to get in in spite of him.
I had a right to get in—I had a legal right; I had a
physical struggle with the porter, as I would have with
any man who would attempt to put me out of my own
house; the porter's shirt was not torn; he said it
was; there were two or three more servants of the
college who assisted Boulange, the porter; they seized
me by the hair of the head the moment I put my foot
on the threshold, and said I was to be kept out; I got
in notwithstanding; I got in over a wall, by
a ladder; when I say a wall, I mean to convey
that it was not the public college wall, but that
I got in over a garden wall belonging to a pri-
vate person; I got into my own room, and re-
mained there until the evening of the same day;
this occurred about a quarter-past seven o'clock in
the morning; I was after saying Mass; in the evening
I was visited by a officer of police; I was visited
by him twice during the day; he told me I should
leave the college, and I did leave it; I received a com-
mand to leave France, and I did leave; the reason, I
believe, I received that order was, because it was
shortly after an attempt was made on the life of the
Emperor, and a law was then passed which gave great
power to the police; this was found to work inconve-
niently to strangers, and it has since been repealed;
my case was heard in France, and decided against me;
I was in France since on this commission.

Did you know that the land on which the old house
stood which you pulled down belonged to Miss Plun-
ket?—I did not; I knew the property was his; I was
fully aware that she was owner in fee; Quin was in
possession of the stables at the time I removed the stones
of the house; of course I knew he was a yearly tenant;
the walls of the house were standing on the land; the
only portion of the roof which was up was one piece
of timber; that is part of a roof, but a very small part;
when I say this was up I do not mean that it was properly
up; it was standing on the walls of the house; I never
asked Miss Plunket's leave to take down the walls of
the house; I cannot say whether or not she was in the
country then; I believe she was; I thought it was legal
for me to act as I did; my opinion now is that I do not
think it was illegal; I think the question is open, at
least I heard persons say so; I never heard that a house
or the walls standing upon any real property was the
property of the landlord; it may be the fact, but I
never heard it; I never heard or believed that a yearly
tenant, at the termination of his tenancy, or before it,
was at liberty to remove the house on the property.

How long were you removing the house?—I spent
one entire day at it, and then I was summoned to the
sessions of Ballinrobe for it; the case was dismissed;
when I was told I would be summoned, I ceased taking
away the stones; the case was dismissed because the
question of title came in; the merits of the case were
not gone into; the time I saw the tenant at Cappadurf,
which I have described, I had about 100 men at work
about me; that was a much larger number than was
against me; I know the Leveys; I do not deny men-
tioning their names once in chapel; I am not certain
that I did so, but I have a kind of vague remembrance
that I did; I would not undertake to contradict the
witness, Mary Thornton, when she said I did; I
recollect several times mentioning them by allusion;
I did so as to make myself understood by my flock;
I cannot understood that I referred to the Leveys;
I spoke of those who continued to send their children
to the proselytizing schools.

To Mr. Burke, Q.C.—I was a professor in the Irish
College at Paris, and left it in the way I described; I
was at liberty to return as professor in October, 1858;
when I ceased to be professor there, I got ecclesiastical
preferment here by Dr. McHale; I was appointed to
the administratorship of Mayo first, and after that to
Partry; the removal was not an advantage in a pecuniary
point of view. There was a recent investigation into
what occurred in Paris before the Roman Catholic
Bishops in Ireland, and they acquitted me of all blame.

The case closed here for the day.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.

The hearing of this case was resumed this morning.
The evidence on both sides was closed last evening.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon proceeded to speak to evi-
dence on behalf of the defendant. He commenced by
referring to the great trial of Woodfall, for having published
and published the letters of Junius—the greatest libels
that ever were published. The judge who tried the
case told the jury that the only question they had to try
was, whether or not Woodfall had printed and published
the letters, which his lordship told them were libels. The
jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of printing and
publishing only;" and when counsel for the prisoner
ship to strike out the word "only," they positively
refused to do so, and the full Court of Queen's Bench
held that the jury had a right to find the verdict
which they did, and that it was a verdict of "Not
guilty." It was after this trial that it was settled by Act
of Parliament that the jury, and the jury only, were in
future to be the judges of what was or was not a libel; and
in this case it was entirely the province of the jury,
irrespective of the judge, to decide the question. The
learned serjeant then took up the pleadings, and re-
viewed them minutely, censuring in strong terms the
conduct of Mr. Lavelle in this trial. He also went
through the letters of the plaintiff published before the
defendant had written any article, and called attention
to the many libels contained in the letters of Lord
Plunket, the Protestant Church, the Rev. Mr. Town-
end, and the defendant. These were all published by
the plaintiff before the defendant published a single
article. He alluded particularly to the assertion that
tenants had been evicted by wholesale. What was the
fact? Though Lord Plunket had this estate for
four years, all the plaintiff could prove was that one
man, whom he had to admit had no child to send to the
school, had been put out. [The learned counsel here
referred to the letter addressed by Mr. Lavelle to Lord
Plunket on the 2nd March, in which he denounced his
lordship as an exterminator, and proceeded to say]—
Was not this a fearful picture of Lord Plunket, Mr.
Lavelle assumed the office of judge. Contempt to the
precept of the faith he professes, he assumed the
judgment-seat against his fellow-man—he proceeded
to judge, forgetting that he was commanded not to
do so, lest he might be judged himself. He does
judge, and then he puts on the black cap to pro-
nounce sentence. Then, not finding in human language
anything terrible enough, anything shocking enough, to
express the condemnation that he intended to pronounce
upon the devoted head of his fellow-man, that he him-
self had presumed to judge, he assumes the inspired
language of the inspired David. I will not again shock
the ears that listen to me by reading that dreadful
anathema, and the only part of it to which I will
call your attention is that which denounced the prayer
of Lord Plunket, that it would be in future sin. "His
prayer shall be sin." Of whom is that said? What
is the effect of saying that to the bishop of a large
diocese and chief priest of the Established religion
of the country? His people, his flock, his sincere
believers are every Sunday to go to church to hear
him invoke them with pure hearts and humble minds
to accompany him to the throne of the heavenly grace;
and are these to go to church after being told that
that prayer which he is about to put up for them,
in which he invites them to join, that that prayer
itself is to be a sin? Protestant men, Protestant
women, do you feel indignation at that man who so
presumed to violate the Christian precept, and to
elect himself into the position and seat of judge when
he was commanded by the law of his religion to abstain
from it, and whom that man, that judge, and judged
falsely and corruptly, and who, then after having
judged savage enough to pronounce sentence upon
the man he had so presumed to condemn, and he
pronounced on him that shocking, shocking sen-
tence I have read? You are now here to deter-
mine whether one of the bishops' flock, whether
Mr. Bole, a Protestant in his diocese, was actuated by
motives of foul malice, when he sat down to comment
upon that dreadful anathema denounced, which is
what you are called on here to pronounce. Had Mr.
Bole any occasion to sit down and to publish something
for the comfort, for the quiet of the Protestants that
were so told by this man that when they went to church
to pray, they went to church to sin, and to sin in prayer.
The learned Serjeant then went through the different
justifications put in by the defendant, and commented
in strong terms on the conduct of Mr. Lavelle in saying
before the crowd, and afterwards writing in the news-
papers, that the life of a jumper was a worthless thing.
He also referred to his having spoken of the Leveys from
the altar, and contended that there was a connexion be-
tween that and the attack on the house. These things,
taken in conjunction with what occurred in Paris, and
other matters which occurred in Partry, fully justified
the terms of "firebrand," &c., used by the defendant
towards the plaintiff. He concluded an able speech by
stating that during the case there occurred many th ngs
which tended to disgust him. Had this trial really
been a legal investigation, calmly and quietly con-
ducted? He left that to the jury. This was the
trial of Mr. Lavelle's case, brought into court by
him. Here was Mr. Lavelle conducting his case in
this court, and there he had conducted himself.
He, by his counsel, first endeavoured to browbeat the
witnesses, and, failing in that, he thought to deter the
defendant's counsel from doing their duty towards their
client. Every kind of personal observation which was
thought to be hurtful to them had been levelled against
them. But all this was no argument in the case; it
was the rubbish of it, and disgusting rubbish it was.
The real question they would have to try was—con-
sidering what Mr. Lavelle had published, was what
had been said of him by the defendant false, scandalous,
and malicious? That was the question they would
have to try, and with confidence he left it in their
hands. The learned Serjeant spoke for four and
a-half hours.

The learned Judge, in his charge, commented on
the liberty of the press, and the privileges it deservedly
enjoyed, in candidly and fairly describing the con-
duct of public men. As to the alleged libels, he was of
opinion that the defendant was at liberty fairly to criticise
public men, and if such a criticism was entered into in
a fair and candid spirit, it would not be libellous. The
defendant, as a newspaper proprietor, had the right so to
do, without requiring the authority of anyone, and if
he did so within the limits which the law prescribed,
he could not be made accountable. It had been truly
stated, that the press was the great bulwark of our liber-
ties, and, therefore, its comments should not be watched
too narrowly, or with too jealous an eye; but at the
same time it should not, by assuming to itself
too much liberty, extend beyond its proper limits,
in which case it would be a dangerous weapon, and
calculated to do injury instead of good. His lordship
then discussed the several paragraphs in the summons
and plaint seriatim, and in referring to the publica-
tions told the jury that this was not the case of a
private person publicly discussing a matter which he
had no right to originate; but it was the case of the pro-
prietor of a public journal publicly discussing a subject
which was essentially of a public nature. It was a subject
which had excited a great deal of attention and interest in
the county of Mayo, and in the district of that county in
which the parties interested resided, and a subject also on
which correct and truthful men often differ. The jury
were to consider whether, on a subject of that nature,
the press was justified in coming forward, and more
particularly as the plaintiff himself made a matter
public, by coming forward and publishing those letters,
long before the defendant made any allusion to the
matter whatever, so that it may easily be ascertained
who it was who sounded the key-note of this contro-
versy. No person could justly a libel, by asserting
that he whom he libelled was himself a libeller; but
still he could not refrain from observing upon the
fact that there was a deal of libellous matter in the
plaintiff's letters. The press should be guarded in
its comments, and avoid ascribing improper motives.
The zeal of the Irish Church Mission Society was
exemplified in several of the transactions referred to in
the course of the case, but at the same time there
were several societies in the Roman Catholic Church
which displayed equal zeal and eagerness; but in the
exercise of their several functions, it would be very de-
sirable if they were guided and controlled by Christian
charity and forbearance. It had been suggested that the
real defendant in the case was not Mr. Bole, but others,
who had a deeper interest in the subject matter of the
suit, and that Mr. Bole had been indemnified from
any loss that might accrue from these proceed-
ings; but the jury had no one before them but
the proprietor of the *Mayo Constitution*, who was
the real defendant in the case. As to the question
of damages, that was a matter entirely for the jury to
consider, and if they were of opinion that the plaintiff had
been at all damaged, they should find accordingly.

His lordship concluded his charge at twelve
o'clock, when the jury retired. After being in deliberation
for three hours and a half they returned into court, and
informed his lordship that they had maturely considered
the case, and that there was not the least chance of their
agreeing, even though they should be kept in for seven
years.

His lordship sent for the counsel on both sides,
and after some discussion, they consented that the jury
should be discharged, which was accordingly done.

CO. TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING).

Nenagh, Wednesday, August 1.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The commission for the North Riding of the county
Tipperary was opened this day at four o'clock, by the
Hon. Judge O'Brien, when John Trant, Esq., of Dovea,
and the other members of the grand jury, were sworn
for the discharge of the criminal business.

His Lordship said he had very few observations to
address to them on the state of the calendar. With
the exception of two old cases there were only three
more for trial, a fact most creditable to the character
of the county, and presenting a marked and striking
contrast to former periods. This must be a source of
unmixed satisfaction to the gentlemen of the grand
jury, as it was to the court. During the present assizes
it was a sincere pleasure to address the other grand
juries on the circuit in the same strain, and he trusted
that such a state of affairs should continue. The pres-
sure, not of criminal, but of civil business, within
Waterford and Clonmel, necessarily led to the post-
ponement of the assizes, but it was to be hoped that
the early intimation given prevented the grand jury
from being inconvenienced.

The Court then proceeded

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

In a debate on the army estimates in the French Corps Legislatif, on July 16, M. Picard said :—

France is at peace and does not wish for war. Our finances are prosperous. Peace is so assured that the system of our customs and our finances has been reconstructed. That is all in favour of peace. But, then, why peace in the situation and war in the estimates? why peace in the situation and war in the estimates? M. le General Allard himself, in replying to M. d'Andelarre, said, in a previous sitting, that if war should break out it would be useless to ask for 40,000 men, and that the estimate, happily during many years providing for 100,000, would furnish the necessary resources. He (M. Picard), declared that when by the side of the introducer of the budget, by the side of the confidential and energetic an organ he found so confidential and energetic an organ of the Government as M. Granier de Cassagnac, who proclaimed the holiness and usefulness of war, and invoked the God of Armies, he was alarmed. He demanded a categorical explanation, in default of which he should be compelled to believe in a want of sincerity. If the Chamber is called on to vote a war budget, let it be said so clearly. He was not an advocate of peace at any price, but in presence of a state of peace he was in favour of a reduction of the estimates, and should accordingly vote against the measure.

M. le General Allard, Government Commissioner, said it was asked if the measure proposed was one of war or peace? He replied most plainly that it was one of peace. He had already explained that all experienced military men, all who had most carefully watched over the organisation of our army, had constantly affirmed that it was necessary for France to be able to have at a given moment 600,000 men under arms. Let Austria and Prussia be asked if they take measures to keep 600,000 men on a war footing? Peace exists, it is true, but is there nothing in the state of Europe to warn us that it is necessary to prepare for a case in which war might break out, and that it is necessary to be sure of being able to assume, at any given moment, an attitude worthy of France?

M. le Marquis de Pierre said M. Granier de Cassagnac had invoked the God of Armies. He (M. de Pierre) and the orator were on that point by no means of the same religion. The religion which said "the God of Armies" was the Jewish religion. The Christian religion said also "God," but added "peace and good will among men." If God was, as had been said, the God of Armies he (M. de Pierre) should feel a strong tendency to atheism. He maintained that the budget did not cost merely 445,000,000f. but 1,341,848,000f. War, ideas of war, material of war, comprise four-fifths of the entire budget of the country. With regard to anxieties about Europe, he said, "You are afraid of Europe."

Several members rose and protested against so much. No, France is not afraid of Europe, but Europe is very much afraid of France. Now, he wished neither to be afraid of any one, nor to make any one afraid. Their army of 600,000 men was causing great disquietude in Europe. They might have a national guard of 400,000, and thus much redouse their army. They ought to strive to counteract that prejudice in Europe, that the finest title a man could obtain was that of a soldier. Chateaubriand had said "France is a soldier;" but even if France were the best soldier, would not the title of the "best cultivator," the "best manufacturer," be better worth having?

FRANCE.

A correspondent, writing from Paris, August 1, says:—

"The Conferences on the Syrian intervention are suspended for a period which is variously fixed at 24 hours, two or three days, and to the beginning of next week. There are some who think that there are a hundred chances to one that it will be much longer, and that the representatives will hardly meet again. This latter version I cannot affirm to be strictly correct, though it is not improbable. The cause of the suspension, or rupture, as the case may be, is, it seems, with Russia. Russia, doubtless thinking that the moment was propitious, required a condition to be included in the convention by which she might also intervene in Servia, Bosnia, Montenegro, or other parts of European Turkey, while France occupied Beyrout, or—or, at least, it is said—the English appeared at St. Jean d'Acre. This, probably, was not considered admissible; and Russia, not finding any private advantage likely to accrue from the magnanimous act she was desirous of performing, now finds obstacles in the way of the others. The consequence is, that the real intervention will probably be confined to England and France. I do not deny that it was desirable from the beginning, to leave as much time as possible to the Porte to do the work itself—to restore tranquility to Syria, if it could, and chastise the Druses, and thus avoid lowering its influence in the eyes of its own subjects, which would necessarily result from its power of repression. It will be for the intervening allies to see that Turkey shall not fail in the duty she owes to Europe, and that her means, if deficient, shall be increased. The Porte requires that in case of intervention its own armed forces in Syria shall be numerically superior to the combined troops of the Powers, and that these last shall not exceed 12,000 men."

The following letter from Bayrout, dated the 11th of July, is published in the *Presse* :—

"It was at two o'clock in the afternoon of the day before yesterday that the massacre began at Damascus. I have a letter now before me, which was sent off at midnight the same day. Before eleven o'clock no less than 500 Christians had been massacred or had perished by fire had taken refuge in the consulates, convents or churches, which were all pillaged and then burnt down. At the departure of the messenger who brought these letters, other places had been set on fire, and when at an hour's distance from the town he saw a red light in the sky over Damascus. The Musulmans first attacked the Imperial consulate, and then went to the others. The flags were torn down and insulted in every possible manner, the archives destroyed, and the furniture broken to pieces. After an unsuccessful search for the Consuls, the fanatical mob set fire to all the foreign establishments, both civil and religious. The Consuls had anticipated the outbreak, and prepared for themselves and all Christians protection the hospitable asylum offered by Abdel Kader. The more faithful and devoted of his Algerines had assisted the Consuls in making their retreat through the Mussulman quarter when the explosion appeared imminent. With the exception of two, they all arrived at the Emir's in safety. M. Costi, the United States Consul, was seriously wounded, and was carried off in the hands of the assassins. M. Costi is a native of Damascus, and of Arab extraction. He has worn the European costume for some years. The Dutch Consul was less fortunate, as he was killed, and his body cut to pieces. Abdel Kader displayed great energy. A furious crowd threatened, but could not intimidate him; and his calm and firm demeanour, aided by his religious character, had, at last, succeeded in restraining the fanatics who threatened his guests. He sent messenger after messenger to the two Pashas, demanding troops to save the Consuls and Christians who had taken refuge with him. When the last letters left, Ahmed Pasha had not sent a single soldier. We have here letters from the French consulate, dated the 9th. M. Lanusse now in command, has done for he could longer prevent the Musulmans from rising against the Christians. The incessant efforts of Abdel Kader were totally unavailing in presence of the instigations addressed to the mob; the priests were parties to the conspiracy. Ahmed Pasha, to shield his responsibility, had made a demonstration which was absolutely illusory. Jealous of Abdel Kader, his attitude and language of the troops showed the Musulmans that they had nothing to fear either from them or their commander. One officer even said, 'If there is any disorder in the quarter of the Giaours, the citadel will throw a few shells among them.' We have no news of M. Lanusse since his retreat to Abdel Kader's, on the 9th; but I have a note therefore me, dated the evening of that day, and written by M. Nicora, a Corsican, and sanitary physician for the French Government. M. Nicora is also at Abdel Kader's. His note confirms the facts above stated, and adds that two of the four Lazarist priests forming the mission at Damascus also succumbed during the disorder's duration. Le Roy, the Apostolic Prefect, head of the mission, and M. Anjan. He is unable to give any information about the 14 Sisters of Charity or the children, about 100, chiefly girls, who were being educated in their establishment."

GERMANY.

The following is from a correspondent, datlng from Frankfort, July 29 :—

The hope has been indulged here, that as a result of the interview at Toplitz between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, the Sovereigns of the four secondary kingdoms—Hanover, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Bavaria—would not have occasion to follow out their plan of forming, with their contingents of troops, a third federal army, which would be able, on emergency, to act in time of war quite independantly of those of Prussia and Austria Unhappily, according to the result—so far as we are able to ascertain the result of the Conference up to the present time—this would not appear to be so; for it is announced to-day that delegates from the four secondary Courts and from a majority of the small German States are positively to meet on the 20th of August here in conference at Wurzburg, for the purpose of deciding on the measures to be adopted unitedly for the organisation and the placing on a war footing of this third Germanic army.

"The forces which these dissident States, which do not wish to submit to the command in chief of a Prussian or Austrian general, ought, according to the organic laws agreed upon in 1815, to furnish to the great army of the Germanic Confederation, amount to 135,000 men, with 50,000 reserve, and they compose the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th *corps d'armee* of the Confederation. A military adjunct so considerable will be able, without doubt, to afford valuable aid in the event of war. In Germany people cannot but be convinced that this third army, if it does not act strictly in concert with those of Prussia and Austria, will never, in any case, be employed but against the common enemy, to repulse any attempt at invasion which might be made on German territory.

"As the Germanic Diet, some few days ago, entered on its recess till the 15th of October next, any great resolution which concerns external and internal policy could not be passed in Germany before the opening of the Assembly. There are, however, reasons for believing that by a special arrangement concluded at Toeplitz, between Count de Rechberg and Baron de Schleinitz, Prussia has again guaranteed to Austria all her possessions in the Tyrol, as well as those of Trieste. It would thus result from this that if the war which it is thought is inevitable should break out afresh between Austria and Piedmont, the abovmentioned possessions would be occupied by a Prussian army, which would make a bold stand against any hostile enterprise of the revolutionary Italians. As to the guarantees solicited by Austria for her extra-German possessions, such as Hungary, Venetia, Crostia, and Dalmatia, Prussia, it would appear, has decidedly refused to take upon herself any such responsibility.

"The agents of Garibaldi have ordered forty new cannon at the manufactory of Krupp, at Essen, but the Prussian Government appears decidedly to have refused its permission to the maker to export these forty cannon for the use of the army of the Dictator of Sicily."

ROME.

The following letter has been received from Rome, dated the 24th of July :—

"The Pope has abandoned the resolution he had adopted by the advice of his physicians to pass some days at Castel Gandolfo. Notwithstanding the excessive heat, his Holiness continues to reside in the Vatican, contrary to the custom of preceding Popes, who fixed their residence at the Quirinal till the end of October. Some journals persist in announcing that the Pope has asked for an asylum in Bavaria. I have more than once contradicted that report, and I can assure you that his Holiness has declared to the Sacred College that whatever may happen he will not quit Rome. The Romans devoted to the Holy See are delighted at this determination, for the departure of the Pope would be followed by serious disturbances in Rome. Families arrive here every day who have fled from Naples. Among them are remarked several who belonged to the police. The King commanded them to leave to save their lives. Some persons accused of conspiring against the Government were arrested a few days since at the Apollinare coffee-house. A proclamation was posted in the streets yesterday announcing the approaching end of the government of priests, and even the day of the revolution was mentioned. But as long as a single French soldier remains in Rome, the chance of a revolution is next to nothing. Even were the French gone, General Lamoriciere is strong enough to prevent it. A grave act of insubordination has compelled the president of the establishment of St. Michael to send home 45 pupils. On Sunday last a pupil of the first class misconducted himself at church, and he was sentenced to remain on his knees in the refectory during dinner. The young man refused to obey, and his companions cheered him. The president was then sent for, but he no sooner made his appearance than the pupils began to cry, 'Down with the president!' The president, who is a bishop, immediately commanded the expulsion of 45 of them, and to-day fathers and mothers are flocking to St. Michael's to ask pardon for their children. The establishment of St. Michael's has been going on badly for a long time, and if a radical reform be not introduced, deplorable disturbances are to be apprehended. The Academy of the Catholic Religion has held 13 sittings this year; Pere Vercellone, of the Barnabites, Dr. Semenenko, a Pole, and Pere Rignano, three of the most learned members, have written three most important dissertations against the philosophical doctrines of M. E. Renau. Monsignor Spaccapietra has accomplished his mission to Jerusalem, and he is expected every every day at Rome."

A communication from another correspondent says:—

"It is perfectly certain that the French troops will remain indefinitely at Rome, until they receive a formal counter-order from the Pope, and that they remain there in order to prevent any disturbance and any attack of enemies from without or from within. The Duke de Grammont confirmed this on his return from Paris. This arrangement gives General de Lamoriciere the free use of the forces under his command for the defence of the provinces, and he has withdrawn from the capital almost all the Roman troops which were quartered there. The main body of the Papal army is now concentrated between Spoleto and Perugia. However limited it may be, the reorganisation conferred by the French Government on the Holy See, in guaranteeing Rome by arms, it is, nevertheless, under existing circumstances, a real and important service, which increases the force of the Papal army, and which all right-minded men will duly appreciate."

SPAIN.

The following is the text of the despatch by M. Thouvenel, demanding the admission of Spain to the councils of the five Great Powers :—

PARIS, MAY 30, 1860.—The situation of Spain, after the war it has just terminated so successfully, appears to the Emperor's Government worthy of the particular interest of the great courts. By a course of events unnecessary to recall, this power ceased to be admitted to take part in general affairs. In fact, it did take part in the deliberations of 1815, but soon, yielding to the necessities of the gravest nature at home, it found itself unable to continue the part assigned so readily to it at the Congress of Vienna. In this way it has remained almost from the subsequent meetings of the great powers, and has taken its place no longer in the councils of Europe.

These councils—is it necessary to say it?—owed their origin and authority to the same necessity. The European concert was formed by the powers which, through the development of their interests, saw themselves obliged to take part in all great affairs, and whose necessary action would bring them to exercise it also in all the common deliberations. This situation derives its *raison d'être*, and to a certain extent its justification, from the duties attached to it. If it procure advantages it also imposes sacrifices; if it create a privilege it also entails a most extensive responsibility, for the superintendence it demands applies to all the essential interests of the European family. Every power, in fact, owes all the powers an equal right to avail themselves of the instant on which they inter into conditions of consideration and influence sufficient for the fulfilment of their obligations? Is it not just that the number of the cabinets called upon to take part in this concert should be diminished or increased according to the events that may modify the relative importance of each interest? Is not national situation of the governments? And if Spain, in consequence of these events, were formerly excluded from the councils of the powers, now that she has overcome those obstacles, does not the moment seem to be arrived for her to resume her place in the councils of the great powers?

As I have already said, the Spanish cabinet was one of the parties that signed the treaties of Vienna. The communications exchanged between the plenipotentiaries since October, 1814, on the subject of the organisation of the congress, plead even in favour of the opinion entertained by the other powers concerning her position. An act bearing the signature of France which from the first would have, to a certain extent, desired the participation of all the powers represented at Vienna. The other courts, on the contrary, were of opinion that the deliberations ought only to be held by the great powers—at least as regards the formation of a treaty of peace, which is the object of the present. In this combination they permitted the co-operation of Spain. The chevalier de Labrador was invited, as well as the Prince de Talleyrand, to the preliminary conference, whereat the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia took the initiative of the discussion upon the preliminary bases of the assembling in congress. The presence of Spain was not questioned for an instant, and she entered not only at the first sitting of the committee, but also appeared on it unquestionably as a great power, whereas Portugal and Sweden only acted as signers of the treaty of Paris on the 30th May, 1814.

In now re-admitting the right of Spain to be consulted in general affairs, the cabinets will only be granting her a privilege they had spontaneously conceded to her in 1814. That right from its nature is one of those that time does not impair. From the circumstance of its not having been exercised by the Spanish Government when events occupied all its activity abroad, it does not follow that any authority existe for disputing her using that right, whenever she may be able to re-claim it. By the extent and wealth of her territory, by the amount of her population, by the importance of her colonies in America and the two Indies, Spain possesses all that constitutes a great power, and the war she has just brought to so happy an issue reveals the elements of strength and power inherent in her. The great courts, we think, could only see with satisfaction an increase in the number of these powers, of which the European concert consists. The more states this concert comprises, the greater are the guarantees for the maintenance of the equilibrium, seeing that the general interests, the guardianship of which is confided to it, will be completely represented. Nothing, besides, is better calculated to give to the decisions of the cabinets all lasting authority and permanent stability, than the participation of all those who may have the right of taking part therein.

I invite you to make these observations known to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to leave with him a copy of this despatch, and I shall be happy to learn that on this matter he entertains the same opinion as the Emperor's Government does. THOUVENEL.

INQUEST.

Dr. Kirwan held an inquest yesterday, at Richmond Hospital, upon the body of a woman, named Ann Dunn, aged 78 years. It appeared from the evidence that deceased was walking on Arbour-hill, on 18th July, when a horse was passing by, led by a boy named Christopher Ferguson. There were also, at the same time coming in an opposite direction, four or five loads of straw. She got frightened by the proximity of the horse, though he was not within three yards of her, and fell on her side, fracturing the thigh bone. She was brought to the hospital, and lingered until Wednesday morning. Everything was done for her, but without avail. Verdict—"Accidental Death, caused by fright, and the fracture consequent thereon."

FATAL ACCIDENT—TWO SISTERS DROWNED.—Two fine young women, sisters, named Doolan, aged eighteen and twenty-three, from the neighbourhood of Newtownmountkennedy, were drowned yesterday, while bathing off the strand at Arkwright, county Wicklow; one of the ill-fated sisters venturing in too far was carried out from the abruptly retreating beach, and was immediately beyond her depth, when her least daring sister, now bold as a lion, in the strength of her affection, rushed to her rescue, but unhappily with no better result than to share her untimely fate. Only one of the bodies has been as yet found.—*Communicated.*

THE GRAVES AT SEBASTOPOL.—*Le Nord* publishes a letter from a Frenchman, staying at Sebastopol, giving an entire contradiction to the statement that any human bones had been removed from that place. He says he had just visited the French and English cemeteries in company with an English tourist, and they found not the slightest trace of their having been in any way disturbed. The wooden railings were carried away when those of a vast number of animals, belonging to the besieging armies, which had died in the neighbourhood; these were collected by a Jew, and exported for manure.

UNMANLY AND UN-IRISH CONDUCT OF SAILORS, IN THE BAY OF WICKLOW.—On Wednesday evening, a party of young ladies and gentlemen went out in a boat to enjoy the fine weather and unrivalled scenery on our beautiful bay, when, passing near the Gerds, they were assailed with a volley of the filthiest obscenity by three cowardly scoundrels from behind the bulwarks of the vessel. The pleasure party retreated as quickly as possible from this floating pollution, and soon as the ladies could be landed, the gentlemen returned, accompanied by a constable, but the brave tars had sailed for Arklow. One of the party, however, pursued them in his boat, and had the worthy trio arrested in the streets of Arklow.

THE RECENT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

AS WITNESSED IN SPAIN BY PROFESSOR GRANT, OF GLASGOW.

We (*Glasgow Herald*) have pleasure in publishing the following valuable and interesting account of the recent eclipse of the sun, as witnessed in Spain by Robert Grant, Esq., Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, and described by him in a letter addressed to Dr. Walker Arnott, Professor of Anatomy in the same University :—

Bilbao, July 24, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,—You are no doubt aware of our having sailed from Plymouth, in the Himalaya, on the 7th instant. We arrived here on the morning of the 9th, after a pleasant passage, during which we received the kindest attention from Captain Seccombe, and all on board under his command. About two-thirds of the passengers disembarked at this port. The remainder proceeded in the Himalaya to Santander, which is situate a few hours' sail to the west. On the 10th a meeting of the observers in Bilbao was held at the office of Mr. Vignoles, an English engineer, to whom we are deeply indebted for his exertions in facilitating our progress through this country, in order to concert some common plan of operations by which they might distribute themselves as widely as possible over the regions of the moon's shadow, and thereby increase the chance of obtaining some observations of the eclipse, independently of casualties of the weather. Our little party, consisting of three individuals, Captain Jacob, the director of the Madras Observatory; the Rev. Dr. M'Taggart, and myself, selected for our locality an elevated station on the Sierra de Tolonio, a mountain range, situate about thirty miles to the south of the plain of Vittoria, and commanding a most extensive view of the valley of the Ebro. On the 13th, we quitted Bilbao for Vittoria, where we purposed making our future head-quarters. Our route lay through a range of lofty mountains, which runs parallel to the shores of the Bay of Biscay, extending in a western direction from the Pyrenees, of which it may be regarded as a continuation, into Galicia. The entrance into the mountains is a little to the south of Durango, a town situate nearly midway between Bilbao and Vittoria. The scenery here is exceedingly grand and beautiful. The traveller soon finds himself closely hemmed in on all sides by huge mountain masses rearing their bare and rugged crests to a height of between four and five thousand feet above the level of the sea. I could have almost fancied myself in one of the wildest districts of the Highlands of Scotland, but not for its richness and unusual elevation of the foliage which adorned the slopes of the mountains remind me that I was in a more genial climate. About two miles beyond Durango the mules in our diligence were replaced by oxen, which slowly drew the vehicle up to the summit of the mountain pass. This circumstance afforded us an opportunity of walking leisurely to enjoy the magnificent scenery which rose to our view in every direction. The steepness of the pass is excessive. From its commencement to the summit, which includes a distance of only three miles, the increase of elevation above the level of the sea amounts to no less than 2,000 feet. We walked amid trees and shrubs through out almost the whole of the ascent. We perceived by the vegetation of the mountains, by the flowers, and, foremost among them all, our own heather, which was in full bloom, and grew in great luxuriance. Our descent of the southern slope of the mountains was speedily effected, the region beyond being an elevated tract of country which gradually declines towards the Mediterranean. About two hours after we quitted the summit of the pass we emerged on the plain of Vittoria, and shortly afterwards we obtained a complete view of the town and surrounding country. We now found ourselves enclosed on all sides by mountain ranges of considerable height. To the west we could easily descry the route by which the main body of the British army advanced upon the Zadora on the day of the battle of Vittoria. A little to the left rose the lofty heights of La Puebla, memorable for the valour displayed by the 71st, or Glasgow Highlanders, under Colonel Cadogan, on the same eventful day. When arrived within about two miles of Vittoria, we crossed the Zadora at the Gamarra Mayor, the scene of an obstinate contest between Graham's corps and the troops of the French right flank, commanded by General Reille. Vittoria is a town of some twelve or fifteen thousand inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the great road leading from Bayonne to Madrid. The diminution of temperature consequent upon our removal from Bilbao was sensibly felt by all of us. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we bear in mind that the elevation of Vittoria, above the level of the sea, does not fall much short of 1,800 feet. At Vittoria we had the pleasure of meeting several German astronomers who had come to observe the eclipse.

On the morning of the 17th instant we proceeded to Pennacerada, a village situated only a few miles from our proposed place of observation. We were much discouraged by the state of the weather, it having continued completely overcast since the evening of the previous instant. On the 18th the heavens, although still in a great degree veiled by clouds, exhibited a somewhat more promising aspect, and we started for our destination at an early hour in the morning. For several miles we continued gradually to ascend, until at length we attained an elevation of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. The weather now nearly eight o'clock in the morning, and the weather was anything but promising. Occasionally we obtained a glimpse of the sun through the clouds, but the sky in general was completely overcast, and our view was so circumscribed by the masses of vapour which continued hovering around us that we could see to a distance of not more than two or three miles. Fortunately, as we descended the southern slope of the mountains, the clouds began rapidly to disperse, and we had advanced only a few miles from the summit, when, all of a sudden, one of the most magnificent prospects which the eye of man was ever privileged to behold burst on the view. The valley of the Ebro extending before us, right and left, to a distance of nearly a hundred miles. The average width appeared to be about 30 miles. From our lofty position we could trace the glittering surface of the river to a distance of 40 or 50 miles. The prevailing hue of the region was yellowish, from the effect of its cereal productions, which were now in full maturity; but its aspect was relieved by the great verdure and tint of the vines, for which the district is famous. The sun had now lighted up with full splendour the whole of the vast panorama beneath our feet, and cheered us with the hope that the sublime phenomenon of the eclipse would not pass unobserved. It is true that the sky was not yet free of clouds, but the day was evidently clearing up. We accordingly proceeded to select a convenient site for the erection of our instruments. Our place of observation was 1,400 feet above the valley of the Ebro, and about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

At 1h. 38m. 43s. local time, a very minute indentation of the sun's limb showed that the passage of the moon over the solar disc had commenced. At 2h. 30m., when more than half of the sun was covered, the heat and light of his rays had sensibly diminished. The colour of objects on the earth's surface also exhibited a perceptible change. They appeared all to be tinged with a yellowish hue. At 2h. 38m. the planet Venus was visible. At 2h. 40m. Jupiter became visible. At 2h. 50m. 80s. the sun was reduced to an excessively slender filament of light. The darkness had now become very sensible. The region of the heavens, whence the shadow was coming, appeared black as pitch. On the opposite region a bank of circumulus clouds, which lay near the horizon, appeared yellow as saffron. A few seconds more, and the last ray of the solar light was extinguished, the shadow with awful majesty sweeping along, and enveloping us in the midst of the sable shade. It is a moment never to be forgotten in one's life. Equally impressive was the spectacle which now presented itself to observation. The glorious orb of day was replaced by a black disc surrounded by a ring of pale light, from which issued in various directions beams of unequal length. This *corona* of light, as it is called, was exquisitely beautiful; but in the unnatural aspect, which it was difficult to contemplate without a feeling of sadness. The darkness was not so great as might have been expected, but a considerable number of stars were distinctly visible to the naked eye, although those who were occupied with telescopes had not time to look for many. The *corona*, when viewed in the telescope, exhibited several of the red prominences observed on previous occasions of a similar kind. The variation of magnitude which in some instances they displayed as the moon passed over the sun's disc clearly proves that they are solar and not lunar phenomena. At 2h. 53m. 58s. the first ray of the solar light reappeared. The *corona* continued for several seconds afterwards to be distinctly visible to the naked eye. The thermometer in the shade fell from 64·7 at 1h. 55m. to 57·5 at 2h. 5m. The thermometer in the sun fell from 110 at 1h. to 63 at 2h. 58m.

Several of the countrypeople gathered around us during our observation of the eclipse, but they conducted themselves with great propriety. I cannot say that the phenomenon of the eclipse produced any effect upon the animated creation. The people who were standing near us had brought several mules along with them, and about the middle of the eclipse I looked around expressly to ascertain how the animals comported themselves, but I perceived them quietly grazing, as if nothing had occurred. We learned, however, from trustworthy sources, that in many places the inhabitants were dreadfully alarmed by the phenomenon of the eclipse. Mr. Martin, one of the engineers employed on the Spanish railways, kindly accompanied us from Vitoria to the place of observation. The services which he rendered to us were invaluable, and will always be gratefully remembered by us.—Believe me, my dear sir, very truly yours, R. GRANT.

Dr. Walker Arnott.

QUEEN CAROLINE'S LOVE FOR HER HUSBAND.—One inscrutable attachment that inscrutable woman has. To that she is faithful, through all trial, neglect, pain, and time. Save her husband, she really cares for no created being. She is good enough to her children, and even fond enough of them; but she would chop them all up into little pieces to please him. In her intercourse with all around her, she was perfectly kind, gracious, and natural; but friends may die, daughters may depart, she will be as perfectly kind and gracious to the next set. If the king wants her, she will smile upon him, be she ever so sad; and walk with him, be she ever so weary; and laugh at his brutal jokes, be she in ever so much pain of body or heart. Caroline's devotion to her husband is a prodigy to read of. What charm had the little man? What was there in those wonderful letters of thirty pages long, which he wrote to her when he was absent, and to his mistresses at Hanover, when he was in London with his wife? Why did Caroline, the most lovely and accomplished princess of Germany, take a little red-faced staring princeling for a husband, and refuse an emperor? Why, to her last hour, did she love him so? She killed herself because she loved him so. She had the gout, and would plunge her feet in cold water in order to walk with him. With the film of death over her eyes, writhing in intolerable pain, she yet had a livid smile and a gentle word for her master.—*Cornhill Magazine for August.*

THE LANCASHIRE VOLUNTEERS AND LORD DERBY.

Lord Derby, with wise and princely generosity, has extended his invitation to the whole of the Lancashire corps, and while 800,000 citizen soldiers are expected to meet at Newtownheath on Saturday week, probably double that number will assemble three weeks afterwards among the old oaks of Knowsley. This vast company will be, for the day, his lordship's guests, and in thus inaugurating what must, for a long time to come, be the grandest gathering of Lancashire volunteers, his lordship shows his patriotic spirit in a characteristic manner, and pays a high and honourable accomplishment to the national movement. Had not circumstances of state prevented, her Majesty would no doubt have been present to honour Lancashire as she has London, and will, in a few days, honour Scotland. As it is, a noble and gallant company will be present, gathered from all quarters of the kingdom, and the halls of Knowsley, and doubtless Croxteth also, will be resonent with that hospitality which was famous in "Merrie England" of old. Certainly such a demonstration as that of a lord of the soil entertaining on his ancestral domain a legion of armed men, trained solely for the defence of their own country, will be a novelty in this peaceful land, in emblematising the spirit which actuates all Englishmen at the present hour, it will have a significance which cannot be mistaken abroad. Already we hear of rifle movements in other lands, and of "friendly letters" from potentates who were wont, a month or two before Lord Derby's acceptance of the first company of rifle volunteers, to let loose their fire-eating colonels upon us, under the cover of the official columns of a government gazette.

We trust, therefore, that on all hands there will be evinced a desire to make the display as effective as possible, in honour of the county—in honour of the duchy which forms so noble an appanage to the crown—and especially of the nobleman who has invited this fine gathering, and who, it ought to be remembered apart altogether from considerations, has held the highest office which a subject can hold, and may, therefore, on this occasion, be taken as the representative, in a certain sense, of the gracious Majesty.—*Liverpool Courier*

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORK CONSTITUTION.

August 1, 1860.

SIR,—A most lamentable instance of the da ngerous cliff paths and passages which are permitted by those in authority to remain in a shamefully unprotected state along many parts of our iron-bound coast, occurred yesterday, at half-past four o'clock p.m., near Gulleen Coast Guard station, in this county. A man named Thomas Sisk, who is reported to have had money in bank, and who had drawn interest on same the previous day, had been drinking with his cousin, Dan Sisk, and others, at the village of Inch, and having to go to Gulleen, had no alternative, but to try to make his way over those fearful cliffs, with their quick carving paths overhanging an awful abyss of some thirty to sixty feet, and, although accompanied with a friend, the unfortunate man went over the cliff and was instantly killed. The writer saw the poor fellow half an hour after the fatal accident, and from what he could learn it was in making an attempt to run from his friend, who saw his danger and tried to save him, that the accident occurred. It is also to be regretted that at either end of this dangerous locality a public-house is established, and that on Sundays especially, even on dark nights, this path of danger is availed of. In broad daylight, in passing these curves, any attraction by sea or land which draws off the eye from the ground is death. It is to be hoped that the premature death of poor Sisk, who seems to have been much liked where he lived and was known, will induce some step to be taken for the future protection of the people's lives, between Inch and Gulleen villages at least. Mr. Stark, the officer in charge of the Coast Guard station at Gulleen, instantly despatched a report of the accident to Captain Goss, who promptly had the case attended to by the police. It is feared that from the terrible nature of the fall the corpse must be interred before the coroner can arrive, owing to the forward state of decomposition the body has assumed.—A CASUAL VISITER TO THE COAST.

PRESERVATION.—A most interesting scene took place on board the Duncannon steamer on Wednesday, on her excursion trip. It will be in the recollection of our readers that we recorded a few weeks since the report of a most gallant and heroic deed of bravery performed by Mr. Alfred Parker (one of Mr. Mosley's assistants), by leaping into the river and rescuing a little girl named Britt from a watery grave, close beside Hardy's-bridge. The Royal Humane Society awarded Mr. Parker one of their medals for his brave deed, and the Lord Bishop of Ossory and Ferns presented it. When the steamer ship was under way from Arthurstown, Mr. Parker, who was accompanied by several members of the Young Men's Christian Association, was presented to the bishop on the quarter-deck. His lordship then proceeded to the centre of the ship, accompanied by the Rev. R. H. Smyth (his chaplain), the Dean of Waterford, the Archdeacon of Waterford, the Rev. B. H. Kennedy, the Alcock, E. F. Rambaut, T. Gimlette, J. N. Wilson, T. Rothwell, Lieut. W. Carrol, Royal Engineers, F. Locke, Esq., J. Rundle, Esq., J. Hickey, Esq., R. W. Cheery, Esq., R. Bach, Esq., (Paymaster of the Coast Guard), Theodore Ryland, Esq., and a great number of ladies. The archdeacon introduced Mr. Parker, and bore testimony to the gallantry on the occasion of the rescue, and declared that, as an eyewitness, he could give the best testimony to the deed, and also his opinion that the badge of distinction from the Royal Humane Society was well and nobly won. He then exhibited the medallion; it was a beautiful design, in bronze, bearing on one side the image of a child blowing the wick of a lamp which still had a spark remaining in it, and this legend—"Forsan scintillula latet." On the obverse side was a civic crown, such as the Romans presented to a citizen for saving a citizen's life. It had also an inscription "That the Royal Humane Society presented it to Alfred Parker for saving a life, at the risk of his own, in the river Suir," with the date when the deed was done. The medallion was exceedingly beautiful as a work of art, and was greatly admired. His lordship then, after a most touching address, presented the "order of merit," amid loud and repeated cheers. Mr. Parker, who was visibly affected, was quite unable to offer a reply, but his emotion eloquently conveyed his thanks, and his modest bearing won universal applause. He was warmly congratulated by all around, and, during the return, he thanked his friends, and the worthy bishop, for their great kindness, and also tendered to the Royal Humane Society his warm acknowledgments for the proud distinction conferred upon him. The whole scene was most gratifying, and was a pleasing incident in the day's proceedings.—*Waterford Mail.*

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Some five or six months ago a young female, about twenty years of age, of a pretty prepossessing appearance, came to Mallow, and took lodgings in the house of an humble, respectable woman named Sheehan. The manners of the stranger were such as to excite curiosity. Her outward dress was of the description usually worn by servants, but her fellow-lodgers soon discovered that the other articles of her wardrobe were of that rich and costly kind only worn by females of the upper class. It was at once rumoured that the stranger was a lady who came to rusticate for awhile in disguise; and the lady-like manner of the young woman—her gentleness of disposition and liberality—seemed to justify the conjecture formed by